Congress Library

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT
Do you want reliable news? ... want a fearless race advocate? Do you ... patronize colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900 NO. 1.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
The Cardinal of the South.
(see page 4.)

HON. ALSTON G. DAYTON.

THEY SAY

Why do some dogs bark louder than others?

Because they are too cowardly to bite and making a loud noise often frightens the intruder.

It is not the man who talks the loudest that will do the most harm

Always watch the quiet man,

The Blaine Invincibles must make a noise to be heard.

Their trip to Philadelphia will not save the places the boys want.

Be a good man and then you will not have to apologize.

It is the man who does the deed that you must fear.

Cheatham is a politician and don't you forget it.

Pledger, of Georgia, has some manhood.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

An apologist will do anything.

What will the Blaine Invincibles do in Philadelphia?

The flim flam leader will get his goose cooked for once and all times to come, June 19.

It is the honest and true man who will do his duty.

There should be no division of the Negro vote.

The democratic party is against the Negro.

We should be honest as well as brave,

What is in the democratic party for the Negro.

President Cleveland is having a pleasant time at his home.

It would save the President of embarrassment if Mr. John B. Wight were to resign.

The letter signed a Woman in the Post, in a few days will be ventilated. The Bee will tell the public what it is and where it came from.

A man may some times need your service.

Don't be too positive you are mistaken some times.

D. B. McCary is a gentleman of ability.

He is authority on banking law.

The Capital Savings Bank is doing a good business under the cashiership of Mr. D. B. McCary.

Chief Clerk Potts is an accommodating man,

You should do what you can to aid your brother,

President McKinley will be reelected.

John B. Wight could not persuade W. H. Thomas to go to the President.

Be up and doing is the watch word of the hour.

The latest rad is the W. Calvin Chase, escort club to Philadelphia.

The great conference of the Negro will convene soon.

The Negro has misapplied his talent.

Do your duty to your fellow man.

Negro leadership is a failure.

The Bee is the people's choice.

It takes the lead in journalism.

It is so if you see it in The Bee.

Look out for a semi-weekly Bee

It will be a daisy and a gem.

THE BEE is the peoples paper.

Do your duty notwithstanding what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

He is the right man in the right place.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

How Gentle Annie Was Driven to Tears by a Kind Mistress.

We telephoned to the intelligence office for a cook. As Annie was the only name given on her card from the office, we inquired her surname.

"Annie," I said, "what is the rest of your name?"

"That is it," was the reply.

"Yes," I continued, "I know your name is Annie, but Annie what?"

"That is it," I tell you, missus," she said, with a broad smile.

"You have two names, surely," I insisted, "a first name and a second name. Now, what is your second name?"

"Oh, missus," she exclaimed, with some impatience, "I tell you that is it."

With rising displeasure, thinking she was trifling, I said: "Your name is Annie what?"

"Oh," she cried, enthusiastically, "I am so glad you know! I think you will never know. Yes; that is it."

For a while I sat in silent despair, the girl eyeing me with rueful countenance. Finally a happy thought struck me.

"Annie," I asked, very mildly, "what is your father's name?"

"Michael," was the doleful reply.

"Michael what?" I almost gasped, feeling that I had suddenly become a parrot.

But like the eternal "Nevermore" of Poe's "Raven" came the echo, "That is it."

A sudden illumination! Perhaps mine is the dull brain.

"What do you put on your father's letters?" I next interrogated.

"That is what I must put on or he would not get them," was the sobbing response.

Unwilling to give up after such a trial of patience on both sides, I asked gently, "How do you spell it?"

Slowly came the solution of the enigma, "W-a-c-h-t."—Lippincott's.

MASTERFUL MAN WINS WIFE.

Seizes Bride in Rival's Sleigh and Drives to a Parson.

"I don't feel that I love you as once I did. Another man has won me and on Thursday afternoon I am going to marry Phineas Sawyer."

Thus wrote Winnie Rogers, of Houlton, Me., to her trusting sweetheart, Nathan Lermond, then in Boston. He is a man of action, and as a result the intended bride of another man is to-day his wife. He is happy, but the other man lies at death's door, with small chance of life. Winnie Roger's people are wealthy and she is nineteen years old.

Lermond boarded a train within half an hour after he received Winnie's letter and reached Houlton at noon. An hour later he had reached the Sawyer home, twelve miles away, where Winnie was boarding while teaching school, his horse hardly able to stand. He arrived just in time to intercept the bridal couple as they were leaving for the church.

"Winnie," said Lermond, "you cannot marry that man. You first promised me and you must marry me. Get into my sleigh at once, for I am the only man you will marry to-day." Young Phineas Sawyer sat like a statue by the side of his would-be bride. He could not utter a word. Lermond's horse, exhausted by the terrific driving, fell down and Sawyer, laboring under excitement, jumped out of his vehicle.

Hardly had he left the seat before Lermond took his place, and, lashing the horse with mighty strokes, drove toward the town of Linnens, with the frightened Winnie. They came back in an hour, and Winnie said that she was now Mrs. Lermond. Young Sawyer began to act strangely, moaning and crying for Winnie. He then went down behind the barn and tried to drown himself in a shallow pool. He may live.—Chicago Chronicle.

Fattening the Ortolan For Eating.

The height of luxury is a well-cooked ortolan, the little bird celebrated for the exquisite delicacy of its flesh. The birds are fattened artificially for the market. They are kept in a room the floor of which is strewn plentifully with millet seed and corn, and from which daylight gradually is excluded. The ortolans have nothing to do but eat, and, under these conditions, says a writer of an interesting article on the ortolan in the current number of Pearson's, Magazine, they pass the last five or six weeks of their existence. Gradually the feathers of the body drop out, and the bird becomes a mere ball of fat with wings and a feathered head. Gently handling it, the operator picks up the bird and dips its beak into champagne, with the result that the bird dies suddenly and painlessly.—N. Y. Press.

Were Not Together.

After the decease of the late P. T. Barnum the "Greatest Show on Earth" continued for a while to use the magic of his name. Once, when nearing Hartford, it sent free tickets to clergymen there. Among the letters containing tickets was one addressed to the Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, who had died some years before. The letter was sent to Dr. George L. Walker, then the active pastor of the First church. On reading it Dr. Walker is reported to have said: "A letter from P. T. Barnum to Dr. Hawes! Mr. Barnum is dead and Dr. Hawes is dead. It is evident that they have not met yonder."—Argonaut.

Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county, California, grows mustard for the whole nation. In that region 2,000 acres are cultivated to the seed, the industry employing about 200 farmers.

YOUR CREDIT
:IS GOOD
AT
House & Herrmann
The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment :
Washington.
N. E. Cor. 7th and I Streets, N. W

Chas. E. Spielder
Manufactu er of Plain and Ornamental
IRON RAILING
Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellar Doors, Etc., of Every Description.
Builders' Work A Specialty,
All work Firstclass.
Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E

GET THE BEST
When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and
Most Popular
for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is
Light Running
There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the
NEW HOME
It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, shuttle on both sides of needle (patented), the other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 30 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY
S. OPPENHEIMER & BRO.
514 Ninth St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CENTER MARKET.
Miller & Krogmann,
DEALERS IN
Hams, Bacon, Lard,
Beef and Beef Tongues.
"Dove Brand" Hams a Specialty.
451, 452 and 453 Center Market.
401 302 Northern Liberty Market.

FRANK HUME,
WHOLESALE GROCER
No. 404 Pennsylvania Av
WASHINGTON, D. C.
All Goods acked nd Delivered Free of Charge.

WILBUR F. NASH
500 CENTRE MARKET,
Hams, Bacon, Lard,
DRIED AND CHIPPED BEEF,
COOKED HAMS, TONGUES
BRANCHES:
169 Centre Market,
94 & 95 O St. Market,
Residence, 122 M St. N.W

James F. OYSTER
Dealer In
BUTTER; EGGS
AND
CHEESE.
MARBLE BUILDING.
Cor. Pa. Ave. and Ninth Street.
Washington, D. C. Telephone 271.

SPECIALIST.
Doctor Douglas,
308 11th St., n. w.—bet. E and F.
Specialist in Rheumatism and all Chronic diseases. Consultation free.
Charges low.

ADVANTAGE
OF
BAILEYS
IMPROVED TRUSS.
It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rupture that it is impossible for it to become displaced.
It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.
All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the youug as tending to a perfect cure.
It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or hurting to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:
L. C. Bailey,
Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.
or 2921 M St., N. W., Wash. D. C.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Northwest.
George & Co., 908 7th street, northwest, is where you will find the best gents goods. Take your boys there and say The Bee sent you. Mr. George is an affiable and just man to the people.

DECLINE OF BUCKWHEAT.

A Crop Once Large in This Country, But Steadily Decreasing.

What is the matter with buckwheat? Cakes made of it and eaten warm are regarded as very nutritious and are still a favorite article of food with many thousands, but for all that the cultivation of the grain is steadily declining. It must be that a great many have stopped eating buckwheat cakes, for there is certainly a great deal less buckwheat to be eaten than in former days.

Thirty-five years ago the farmers of our country sowed, yearly, over 1,000,000 acres in buckwheat. Since then the crop has sometimes been larger, sometimes smaller, but, on the whole, the acreage and yield have been almost steadily decreasing. In 1898 the acreage was 678,332, only a little more than half that of thirty-five years ago, and the yield was only 11,700,000 bushels, which was just about one-half the yield at the close of the Civil War.

No explanation of this great decline in buckwheat raising has been made. It is probable, however, that the unreliability of the crop, which is sometimes large and sometimes small, without any apparent reason for the variation, has discouraged a great many farmers. Another reason for the decline may be the larger use within the past few years of cereal preparations, especially wheat, all of which come under the general head of hygienic foods. These preparations have probably won many persons from their allegiance to buckwheat cakes.

If buckwheat raising continues to decline, perhaps the bees most of all will miss the fields, for they are very partial to the flowers of this plant, which secrete a great deal of honey that is not, however, of the first quality, as everybody knows who has eaten it.

Buckwheat is not raised widely over the world, and this fact makes its decline in America, where it is most largely grown, all the more interesting. Russia and France are about the only countries in Europe that produce it, and Great Britain has never taken kindly to buckwheat cakes and imports very little of the grain.—N. Y. Sun.

RUSSIA'S GREAT NAVAL DEPOT.

Vladivostok, on Siberian Coast, Is Being Fitted for the Purpose.

Russia has expended, and is still expending, a vast amount of money in making Vladivostok a suitable terminus for the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the development of that port as a naval station is very remarkable. The wharves, railway station and landing facilities have been made superior to those of any other port in that part of the world. Stone and brick have replaced the old wooden buildings of the city. The view of the place from the sea is very striking. The massive Russo-Chinese Bank is built of white stone and lighted by electricity. The solid brick barracks, building of the Russo-Chinese Eastern Railway attract attention from a distance.

The flag that floats over the last mentioned building is a combination of the Russian and Chinese standards, the upper diagonal showing half the Russian flag, the lower half the Chinese national emblem, the dragon. Other fine buildings are the shore house of the admiral, the headquarter's offices, and new and handsome postoffices and some imposing mercantile structures. Such is Vladivostok in its civil aspect. "Of its military aspect," says a correspondent of the London Times, "it may truly be said that nothing which modern fortification can suggest seems to have been left undone to supplement nature, and she in her turn must surely have created Vladivostok to be what it is—one of the strongest of naval fortresses."—Chicago Chronicle.

Sir George White's Leg.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, who has just reached London, met with an accident to his leg. He had by no means recovered when hostilities were in sight, and Lord Wolseley told him that he feared his temporary lameness must be a reason for keeping him at home. But Sir George White, who was lunching with his chief at the United Service Club, had an answer ready which clinched the matter: "I beg your pardon, sir," he answered; "my leg is well enough for anything except running away."—N. Y. Press.

A Notable Telegram.

The first postal missive to be conveyed over the route of the projected Cape to Cairo telegraph has just been delivered in England. It is a postcard, and bears the official postmarks of Nyassaland, Yoro, Omdurman and Cairo. Mr. A. J. Swann, F. R. G. S., chief political officer at Kota Kota, who has spend eighteen years in darkest Africa, was the sender of the card, which has now been added to the Queen's collection of imperial curiosities, her majesty having been graciously pleased to accept it.—London Chronicle.

Housewives Next.

"What!" cried the labor leader, as he entered the house. "No supper yet?"

"No," replied his wife, calmly. "You will recall that I began work at 6 o'clock this morning."

"What has that got to do with it?" he demanded.

"My eight-hour watch expired at 2 o'clock this afternoon," she answered.

SUPPLY OF SHINGLES.

It Comes Largely From New Brunswick and Quebec.

Formerly all shingles made in the East were split from blocks and shaved by hand with a draw-knife. Those used in Maine, New Hampshire and part of Massachusetts were pine or shaved cedar, sixteen inches long. In other states eighteen inch shingles were used. In the shingle machines then made the saw struck the bolt at the end, sawing lengthwise of the block. This made a rough surface on the shingles, which was said to hold the water and made them rot quickly. In 1865 there began to come into use machines made in Gardiner and Bangor, Me., which cut the block on the side instead of the end. The shingles sawed in this way had a surface almost as smooth as if shaved, and were of the same thickness. These machines caused a revolution in the manufacture of shingles. As the demand increased and cedar became scarce in southern Maine, manufacturers began to move toward the great northern forests.

The Phoenix mill, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, was changed from a long lumber mill and sixteen machines were put in that cut 224,000 shingles a day. In 1888 this mill passed into the hands of an American company from Calais, which erected a mill in Edmunston, New Brunswick, with seven machines. The logs for the Phoenix mill are cut in Aroostook county, Me., and driven down the St. John River. In May, 1888, the first shingle mill in northern New Brunswick sawing for the American market began operating at Dalhousie. The owner now has mills at Cabano and Notre Dame du Lac, in Quebec.

The cedar forests remaining in this part of the continent are in Aroostook county, Me., the northern counties of New Brunswick, and the counties of New Brunswick, Rimouski, Bonaventure and Gaspe, in Quebec. Here cedar grows large, and there are more trees to the acre than further south. It is found on the high land as well as in the swamps. In Nova Scotia cedar does not grow. In southern New Brunswick there is not enough left to supply ties for the local railroads. The locations named are the last of the cedar forests, and these are being rapidly denuded to supply shingles and railroad ties, and in a few years all will be cut. Good cedar lands should soon become valuable, as the area is so limited.

The low price of sixteen inch shingles has caused them to be used New York, where formerly only in Vermont, Connecticut and northern New York, where formerly only eighteen inch ones were sold. All the large mills near Rimouski, Quebec, except the new one at Cabano, are owned by Americans.—N. Y. Press.

NO INTERVIEWERS THEN.

How Founders of the Republic Got Their Views Printed.

The number of letters written by the fathers of the country during the Revolution and the first twenty years of government under the Constitution seems amazing at the present time. Letter writing appears to have occupied the place now taken by the public press. Letters of great length were constantly passing from one leader to another. It speaks volumes for the industry of the men of the time, for their letters were all in handwriting.

Those of Washington alone fill seven large volumes, and throughout his political career Jefferson was even more active with his pen. Sometimes when his letters were printed he must have wished he had not been so free. Throughout his residence in France he wrote most voluminously to Congress, his writings forming a running history of the time in Europe. After his retirement to Monticello he continued to write letters of great length to his friends in all parts of the Union, and in this wise his influence remained nearly as great as when he was in office.—Chicago Tribune.

The Cost of a War.

The Japanese Minister of Finance has recently published a report which gives an idea of the expense incurred by that nation in the war with China. This report covers a period of twenty-two months, from June 1, 1894, to March 21, 1896, although actual operations ceased about the end of April, 1895. The total expenses of military operations amount to $76,000,000, those for the marine being estimated at $18,000,000, making a total of $94,000,000. An itemized account is given, which shows that the transportation of troops and material reaches $19,000,000; provisions, $12,000,000; clothing, $10,000,000; pay roll, $8,000,000; arms and ammunition, $6,000,000; horses, $4,000,000; hospitals, etc., about $1,000,000. As to the marine the expenses are divided as follows: Vessels, $6,000,000; arms and ammunition, $3,000,000; pay roll and provisions, each about $600,000; clothing, $200,000. In order to meet these expenses the Japanese Government has collected a revenue equal to $113,000,000. The difference between the expenses and the revenue, or $19,000,000, has been turned into the treasury to be used as a reserve.—Scientific American.

A Sensitive Ear.

"And now," said the long-haired man, "the medium will entertain us with a little inspired music on the cabinet organ."

A tall brother arose in the audience. "Say," he asked, in pleading tones, "can't she do this manifestation just as well without the cabinet?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE RAILROAR.
TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.
For Annapolis and way stations, week days, 7:15 8.50 a. m., 1.10, 5.40 p. m.
On Sundays 8.50 a. m. 5.40 p. m.
For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3.00 p. m.
Leave Annapolis, week days, 6 45 8.55 a. m. 12 m. 3.50 and 7.15 p m.
Sundays 8.55 a. m. 3.50 and 7.45 p. m.
Leave Bay Ridge week days 7.00 p. m.
Sundays 7.30 p. m.
Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.
C. A. Coombs, G. M.

C. & O. Chesapeake AND OHIO ROUTE. RAILWAY.

THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN AMERICA. ALL TRAINS VESTIBULE, ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED, ALL MEALS SERVED IN DINING CARS STATION SIXTH AND B STREETS.

Schedule in effect Jnue 18, 1899.

2:15 p. m. daily—Cincinnati and St Louis Special-Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change. Parlor cars Cincinnati to Chicago. Connects at Covington, Va., for Virginia Hot Springs.
11:10 P. M. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Observation Car. Pullman Compartment Car to Virginia Hot Springs, without change, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Daily connection for the Springs. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.
11:45 a. m. EXCEPT SUNDAY—Parlor Car Washington to Richmond and Richmond to Old Point. Only rail line, via Penn., R. F. & P. and C. & O. Railways.
2:15 P. M. DAILY—For Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton and for Richmond, daily, except Sunday.
Reservations and tickets at Chesapeake and Ohio offices, 513 Pennsylvania Avenue and 609 14th Street,
H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Schedule in effect May 20, 1899.
Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C st.
For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains 10.50 a. m., 8.05, p. m., daily.
For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Express, 10.05 a. m. Vestibuled Limited 3.45 p. m.
For Pittsburg and Cleveland, 10.50 a. m. 8.30 and 1.00 a. m., daily.
For Columbus, 8.05 p. m., daily.
For Winchester and way stations, †3.35 3.40, a. m., and †5.30 p. m.
For Luray, 3.40 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
For Baltimore, week days, x2.35. 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.10, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., x12.10 n., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, x11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x7.10, 8.30, x9.00, a.m., x12.10, x1.10, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.30, x8,00, x10.00, x11,30, x11.35 p. m.
For Annapolis, 7.10 and 8.35 a. m. 12.15 and 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.35 p. m.
For Frederick, week days, 8.35 a. m., 10.50 4.30 5.30, p. m, Sundays, 9.00 a. m, 1.15 p, m.
For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.
For Boyd and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 4.30, 5.30, 7.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m, 1.15, 7.05 p. m.
For Gaithersburg and way points, week days, 8.35, a. m., 12.50, 3.15, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.05 11.25 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15, 5.00, 7.05, 10.15 p. m.
For Washington Junction and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Sundays 9.00 a.m., 1.15 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
For Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Boston and the East, week days, 2.35, 7.05(Diner), 8.30 (Buffet) 10 00 (Diner), a. m., 12.10, (Diner) 1.10 (Diner), 3.00 "Royal Limited," Exclusively Pullman Train. Dining Car, 4.00, 5.05 (Dining Car,) 6.00 and 11.30 p. m. Sleeping Car open at 10.00 o'clock.) Sundays, 2.35, 7.05, 9.00 a. m. 12 10, noon, 1.10 Dining Cars, 3.00, 5.05 Dining Cars, 8.00 and 11.30 p. m. sleeping car open ten o'clock.
Parlor cars on all day trains.
For Atlantic City, 10.00 a. m., 12.10 noon, and 1.10 and 3.00 p. m. week days. 12.10 noon Sundays.
For Cape May, week days, 12.10 and 1.10 p. m.
†Except Sundays. xExpress trains.
Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co., on orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania Avenue, n. w., New York Avenue and 15th St eet, and Depot. Telephone ticket offices for B. and O. Electric Automobile Cabs.
F. D. UNDERWOOD, Vice-President and Gen. Manager. D. B. MARTIN, Mgr. Pass. Traffic.

Open about a week for us, by Anna Page, Austin Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. Have $50 Portrait and Picture

East India Corn Plaster.
Immediate Relief and Cure of
HARD AND SOFT CORNS,
BUNIONS AND CALLOUSES
Prepared by
A. J. SCHAFHIRT, Pharmacist
N. Capitol & H Sts., N. W.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Restaurants
Philadelphia House

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE NEW HOME STRONG
SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
—ORANGE, MASS.—
20 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY

Dining Room.
Shooting Gallery
AND
POOL ROOM
225 Pa. ave. & 212 B st., n. w.
Rooms, 25, & 50c. Cents
Wm. H. Lee, Pro.

SAMUEL G. STEWART
SALOON
1141 7th St., bet L & M Sts., NW
Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY
and all the Popular Brands
The largest glass of Henrich's
BEER IN THE CITY.

O'HANLON & MURRAY,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealer In
Fine
Wines
and
Liquors.
1519 Seventh Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Karl Xander,
IMPORTER,
Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
1530—32 7th Street N. W.
Agent for Southern Bouquet Whiskey.

JAMES THARP,
Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
812 F STREET, N. W.
"BERKLEY"
Pure Rye Whiskey.

Jacob Xander,
DEALER IN
Wines and Liquors,
1315 Seventh Street, N W
Between N and O Streets

Rudden's Furniture House, 8337th street, n. w. You can get an outfit here cheap. Just drop in and be satisfied.

NORTHWEST
Chr. Xander,
909 Seventh Street.
In this origina house of thirty-five years standing, Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rums, and in all 129 Wines 45 Cordials, etc., are sold in always equal qualities. Catawba, the best obtainable, $1 per gallon. His own Sweet Norton, also $1 a gallon, can be diluted heavily without loss to its vinosity. Of the 20 different standards of Whiskies, his 6-year old Special Rye at 75 cents full quart, Golden Medal 65 cents, and the grades at 60 cents and 50 cents, full quart, have been known so well and so long as pure and without fusil poison that their superiority in that regard over most others cannot be contradicted. For slender purses and the wealthy there are so many goods in stock that all can be satisfied.
Remember the number—909.
(NO BRANCH HOUSES.)

BUFFET
MES STEVENS Prop.
456 Louisiana Avenue, n. w
Baker Whisky A Specialty.

When you are hungry or Thirsty Go to
P. F. O'Conner,
617 D Street, northwest.
Where you will always find a choice line of Whiskies and Liquors. Oysters in every Style. All are treated right.

I DRINK AT
W. Harnedy's
I DON'T BUT WILL HERE AFTER.
No. 3288 M Street, Northwest,
GEORGETOWN D C.

MEEHAN,
N. W. Cor. 7th and H sts., S. W.
One of the best places in S'h Washing'n
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
Of the finest brands,
FRESH BEER DAILY.
XXXX Mountain Pimlico Club
P. MEEHAN, Prop.

--Edward Murphy--
Wines and Liquors.
831 14th Street Northwest.
Nov. 21 (3 mos).

TELEPHONE.
Louis J. Kessel
Importer of and Dealer in
Wines & Liquors
Specially for medicnal and family use.
OXFORD and TREMONT, Pure Rye Whiskies.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
425 Tenth Street Northwest.
Washington, D. C.

Pure Old Straight Rye Whiskey AT
Wines & Liquors,
Cigars & Tobacco.
Also Manufacturer of fine Cigars.
9 0 Fifth Street Northwest.
Washington, D. C.

Wm. H. BROOKER,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
RICHMOND HOUSE.
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.
Meals at all Hours, and Game in Season.
1229 D Street, southeast,
Washington, D. C.

Edward Flynn,
DEALER IN FINE
Wines AND LIQUORS
Del. Ave., and H Street S. W,

HOTELS—BALTIMORE.
SARATOGA HOTEL,
A. H. Cole, Proprietor.
Special Rates To Theatrical Troupes
New Management
Bar Stocked With The Finest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Terms: $1.50 to $2.00 per day.
$7 to $12 per week
Howard and Saratoga Streets,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Cars to and from all Depots pass the Hote

RESTAURANTS—NORTHWEST.
LEECH'S
Restaurant,
Cor. 19th & L sts.
NORTHWEST.
Harper Whiskey a Specialty

LIQUOR DEALERS
BALTIMORE.
WHITE DALY. & CO.
DISTILLERS.
Baltimore, Md.
THE BEST
ALEXANDRIA.
E. E. Downham & Co.
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
No. 107 King Street,
Alexandria, Va.
OLD DOMINION FAMILY RYE AND MOUNT VERNON WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.
Nov. 30th 1 mos.

STYLISH, RELIABLE ARTISTIC
Recommended by Leading Dressmakers.
They Always Please.
McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢
NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE
These patterns are sold in nearly every city and town in the United States. If your dealer does not keep them send direct to us. One cent stamps received. Address your nearest point.
THE McCALL COMPANY,
138 to 146 W. 14th Street, New York
BRANCH OFFICES:
289 Fifth Ave., Chicago, and 1031 Market St., San Francisco.
McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 CTS A YEAR
Brigh... Contains Published 1 Colored Plates. ...ilu... ...st Patterns, Fashions, ...ork. Agents w... ...is magazine in every locality ... ...emiums for a little work, ...s and other particulars, including ... only 50c. per year, Pattern. Address THE McCALL CO., 138 to 146 W. 14th St., New York

Rye
Whiskies,
302 Exchange Place,
Our Specialties:
FRARY'S OWL WHISKEY,
BAKER'S PURE RYE
WHISKEY, HOSS
AND HOSS AND
PATAPSCO CLUB WHISKEY.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ALE, AND STOUT, ETC.
P. O. BOX 445.
BALTIMORE, MD
TELEPHONE CALL 1576.
Nov. 30th 3 mos.

NOW IT IS DOOR KNOCKERS.

Shabby Bits of Iron and Brass Eagerly Hunted For.

The would-be bohemian girl is on the lookout for old door knockers. If you meet her rushing from one antique shop to the next, you may be sure she's got the fad and is on the chase. Often one is heard of, but where it was yesterday it is not today, and it is the faddist's business to follow it until she catches up with it. And then, perhaps, some girl who won't give it up, has it. Old door knockers are scarce. They are being copied, it is true, but the manufacturers are not able to duplicate the battered, dented appearance of the knocker that many years ago, in sun and storm, stood as sentinel at the door, ready to echo under the hand of the colonial swain.

Another reason why new knockers are not so acceptable is because they are factory made and all alike. The old ones, being hand made, are stamped each with an individuality all its own, bearing the impress of the workman's skill and, in a measure, of his humor at the time the work was done. It was not the result of the labor of a mechanic, but of an artist mechanic.

So the girl is looking for the shabby, well worn bit of brass that is green with old age. The particular pattern she wants is the lion's head, and if she finds it she pays from $5 to $10 to possess it. There are other patterns—some of flat, plain brass—that are well liked as a second choice. They can be purchased for about $3. Some of the girls take these when they cannot find the lion's head, but continue their search. When they succeed in getting what they want, the less desirable knocker is "swapped" for their latest find, or else sold to one of their friends.

If a girl doesn't succeed in her search at all she buys a new knocker—for which she pays about $3—and buries it in the ground until it becomes green and moldy. Then she gives it to her small brother to play with. She doesn't tell the boy what she wants him to do, but in these war times it is quite certain that the knocker will go through many a mock battle as some piece of ammunition, and when it returns unto its owner is sure to have enough dents to satisfy the most fastidious.

The knocker is now ready to be hung. If the family is enthusiastic it goes on the front door, but when the girl is alone in the enjoyment of her fad it hangs on the door of her own domain, and luckless, indeed, the individual who fails to announce through its voice her desire to enter.—New York Press.

She Discharged a Duty.

Many simple people who obtain marriage licenses of city clerks imagine that the clerk in some way becomes responsible for their marriage and that they are in duty bound to report to him afterwards and let him keep track of their affairs.

A Salt Lake City paper reports that a tall, gaunt woman, with ginger hair and a somewhat fierce expression of countenance, lately came to the county clerk of Boxelder County in that State.

"You're the man that keeps the marriage books, ain't you?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered. "What book do you wish to see?"

"Kin you find out if Jack Peters was married?"

Search developed the name of John Peters, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"I thought so," said the woman. "Married 'Lize Waters, didn't he?"

"The license is issued for a marriage with Miss Eliza Waters."

"Yep. Well, I'm 'Lize. I thought I'd ought to come in and tell you that Jack Peters has escaped."—Youth's Companion.

A Philosophical Convict.

Mrs. Ballington Booth and her aids once won the confidence of a prisoner who was feared by all his companions. One day in speaking of his past he told them that he was absolutely innocent of the charge for which he was suffering imprisonment, and he thanked Mrs. Booth for some reading matter she had brought him.

"I have got witnesses to prove my innocence, even if they are in prison now," he asserted.

"Why don't you try to secure a new trial?"

"Well, you see," he replied after a little pause, "I was acquitted of a number of charges where I was guilty, and so when I was convicted of something I never did I said to myyself, 'It's just about even balance,' and I took my medicine without any kicking."

Emerson as Art Critic.

"When Emerson, at Concord, in 1879, saw his bust, modeled by Daniel Chester French," says William A. Coffin, in the April Century, "he remarked approvingly, after looking at it intently, 'That is the face that I shave'—not altogether an unconscious tribute to the fidelity of the work, for he recognized that in detail it conformed to nature. Turning to another bust of himself that stood in the room, a portrait quite without character, he said, 'This one is as harmless as a parsnip.' The philosopher thus, in homely speech, gave a very good art criticism, and one that in general terms may be applied to all of French's work."

London's gold shipments to the Cape since the Boer war began have amounted to $8,100,000, against $1,000,000 for the same period in the preceding twelvemonth.

HOW MORMONS PROPOSE.

How a Mother Acts When Asked to Give Her Daughter In Marriage.

Mrs. Hudson describes graphically what she saw and heard in a Mormon household during a significant visit from the elders of the church. Below is an extract:

Three men were ushered into the room. One was tall and of strong, well-marked features and dignified presence. The others were stout and florid and rather nervous in manner, brothers apparently.

Without waiting for a formal introduction, one of these motioned inconsequently toward me and said, "Is she of the Lord's people?"

The woman offered them chairs with a slight inclination of the head, that might have been taken either for answer or for an invitation to be seated.

Was she afraid? I could not tell. The men paid no attention to the invitation for the moment and ignored my presence. They had come upon urgent and important business, they announced, and would state it at once. It was their duty to bear a message to her, one that specially concerned her.

"Yes," said the tall and solemn elder, "it is indeed nothing less than a revelation received by the head of the church last night. It concerns both you and your daughter."

"My daughter!" gasped the woman in scarcely audible tones, and I saw one hand grasp the back of a chair convulsively.

"Your daughter who has now grown to womanhood," continued the elder, "and owes her allegiance to the church."

"What is the revelation?" the woman forced her drawn lips to ask.

"Through the grace of the all wise Father it has been revealed to his disciple, Brigham Young, that your daughter, Clarisse, should become the third wife of Elder W——, here present with us."

An awful silence ensued, and then a convulsive movement in the woman's throat, as if her voice refused to utter a sound, attracted the attention of all, and the men bowed their heads that they might not see.

* * * * * * * * * *

Ranged along the wall in a solemn row sat the brother of the bridegroom, his mother, his daughter and the mother of the bride. Clarisse's mother was but the ghost of herself of yesterday; then strong and erect and content; now trembling in her chair as if she would again fall to the floor, her appealing eyes unheeded, for her daughter had been placed so that she could not see her mother.

Almost as quickly as the company was seated—no time being permitted for scenes, that were disliked by the head of the church—the voice of Brigham Young rang out loud and confident. Addressing the first wife, he said: "Are you willing to give this woman to your husband to be his lawful wife for time and for all eternity? If you are you will signify it by placing her right hand within the left hand of your husband."

The broken, wretched wife reached across the altar, and lifting the delicate hand of the girl with her own work-stiffened fingers laid it in the broad outstretched palm of her husband. Thus was the plural marriage consecrated and the holy institution of Christian wedlock desecrated, in Christian America.

Long afterward I knew that I had witnessed one of the tragedies in what was known among the Mormons as the Reformation and among the Gentiles as the Reign of Terror.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Napoleon and the Press.

"When I returned from Elba," Napoleon is quoted as saying, in the April Century, "I found, among other papers of the Bourbons, an account of six thousand francs paid monthly to the editors of the 'Times,' besides taking a hundred numbers monthly, and I had an offer from them to write for me for payment. I had offers from the editors of several English newspapers to write for me, even during the time of war, previous to my going to Elba, and to insert news and everything else I wished, and that money would be taken to send them to France. I did not do it. I was wrong, however; I ought to have accepted their offers, and then my name would not have been held in such odium in England as it was. This they said themselves to me. For in the end these newspapers formed the public opinion, and always will do. I was very wrong; I see it now."

Cromwell as an Idol

"It was not until 1645," says Mr. Morley in the April Century, "that Cromwell had begun to stand out clear in the popular imagination, alike of friends and foes, as a leader of men. He was now the idol of his troops. He prayed and preached among them; he played uncouth practical jokes with them; he was not above a snowball match against them; he was a brisk, energetic, skilful soldier, and he was an invincible commander. In Parliament he made himself felt, as having the art of hitting the right debating-nail upon the head. The Saints had an instinct that he was their man, and they could not trust him to stand by them when the day of trial came. A good commander of horse, say the experts, is as rare as a good commander-in-chief, he needs so rare a union of prudence with impetuosity."

The largest match factory is in Austria, and each year it uses 22,000 pounds of phosphorus, turns out 2,500,000,000,000 matches, and for the boxes 160,000 feet of wood.

The Bee.

—PUBLISHED AT—

NO. 1109, "I" STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at gton, D C as second-class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year.....$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months.....60
City subscribers, monthly.....20

COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND'S PLATFORM.

From the Evening Star.

A serenade, tendered by a political organization of colored citizens last night gave Commissioner Macfarland opportunity to express in a vigorous and unequivocal manner his views upon the character of public service. His speech, which was possibly somewhat of a surprise to the serenaders, may be accepted by the people as a platform of principles, which shows that the new Commissioner is a staunch believer in the merit system, that he places public spirit above partisanship, and that he holds the public service as a duty to be performed by the citizen rather than as a reward for political activity. This is a most satisfactory platform. It insures as far as Commissioner Macfarland is concerned, a businesslike administration of the local government. In the light of this declaration it would be an appropriate feature of this Commissioner's term of service if he could persuade Congress to enact a law extending the civil service system formally to the District government, thus completing and making permanent the excellent work of past Commissioners who have devised a civil service system of their own in the absence of such a law.

Our esteemed contemporary, the EVENING STAR, could not have read the speech of Commissioner Macfarland on the occasion of the serenade tendered him, or if it did read it, it could not have understood it. Mr. Macfarland's vernacular. He said: "You have given a civic, rather than a partisan character to the compliment by including in it my honored Democratic colleague, Commissioner Ross."

It is true, as Mr. Macfarland said that no a member of the W. alvin Chase Republican Club has asked for anything at the hands of either Commissioner.

The BEE has this much confidence in both Commissioner Ross and Macfarland to the extent that they will give such recognition to the colored people of this community as they deserve. Up to date there are but three colored men holding respectable places. The Bee is free to admit that there are certain negroes in this community who are not entitled to any consideration whatever.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

There is no institution in this country that is doing any more good for the negroes than Howard University. The graduating exercises of the several departments this year have been of a high and intellectual order. The Medical Department held its exercises and the Secretary, Dr. Shadd is entitled to great credit. The Law, Theological, Preparatory and other departments have fully kept up their standard of excellence. Howard University is no doubt one of the leading institutions in this country.

OUR CONDITION.

It is quite evident that the colored people in the city have organized to improve their condition. The organization of a Progressive Association at Carroll Hall on May 24th will no doubt amount to something. What the colored people should do is to improve their condition and be more independen They should cease going from door to door with hat in hand begging for money for a picnic or an Emancipation day parade. It is hoped that the white people will cease giving money for these celebrations and if they insist upon having these parades let them defray their own expenses.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SPEAKS.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PREEMINENT.

THE PEOPLE TURN OUT TO HONOR THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE.

There was a distinguished audience present on Tuesday evening May 22nd., to listen to Prof. Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee Institute. His physique and eloquence commanded the attention of all who heard him. He said:—

"If ever a race needed supeme faith, calmness, unity and invincible determination, these qualities are needed by the black race in America at the present time, when it is passing through a season of trial and testing as has seldom fallen to the lot of any race in the history of the world. But beyond and above all, we must not lose hope or courage.

"The world should be constantly reminded that the problems which have grown out of our presense as a race in this country are not of our seeking or making. White Americans should always bear in mind that their duty toward the American Negro is a sacred obligation. The black man was not only brought to this coutry without his consent, but in the face of his most earnest protest. But all this belongs to history. Our duty is with the present Political history in our case points to no path blazed through the forest, which is an absolute guide in the task before us. Ours is a task which demands and which should have the earnest assistance of the wisest statesmen, investigators, and philanthropists of both races, in all sections of the country.

MUST SATISFY WHITES AND NEGROES.

"No settlement will be permanent and satisfactory that does not command the confidence and the respect of the Southern white man; the Northern white man and the Negro himself. Both the teachings of history and the warnings of the present emphasize that the question of the Negro will not be settled, will not remove itself from across the pathway of our progress till it is settled in absolute unchangeable justice to all parties concerned—justice to the North who freed the Negro; justice to the Southern white man in whose midst the Negro resides, and justice the Negro himself.

"The foundation of citizenship, it seems to me, rests upon the intrinsic worth of each individual or group of individuals. No law can push the individual foward when he is worthless no law can hold him back when he is worthy. The worthy may be inconvenienced, but never defeated. My own belief is that the time will come when the Negro in this county will secure all the recognition which his merits entitle him to as a man and as a citizen, but such recognition will come through no process of artificial forcing, but through the natural laws of evolution. In a word, we have got to pay the price for everything that we get, the price that every civilized race or nation has had for its position, that of beginning gradually, naturally, at the bottom and working up toward the highest civilization. What I am most anxious about is that the Negro shall be himself, not a second or third rate imitation of some one else. If we are poor let us be poor, and not attempt in our poverty to imitate the rich and hold ourselves up to the ridicule of the world.

A SURE FOUNDATION.

"For a number of years I have tried to advocate the advantages of industrail training for the Negro, becsuse it starts the race off on a real, sure foundation and not upon a false and deceptive one. In the present condition of our race it is a grave error to take the Negro boy from a farming community and educate him in everything in Heaven and earth, educate him into sympathy with everything that has no bearing upon the life of the community to which he should return and out of sympathy with most that is agricultural life. The result of this process is that in too many cases the boy thus trained fails to return to his father's farm, but takes up his abode in the city, and fails in too many cases into the temptation of trying to live by his wits, without honest productive employment. And, my friends, if there is one thing at the present time that should give us more serious concern than anyother, it is the large idle class of our people that linger about the sidewalks, bar rooms, and dens of sin and misery of our larg cities.

"Again, it is asked, would you limit or circumscribe the mental development of the Negro boy? Emphatically I answer with a hundred 'Noes.' I would encourage the Negro to secure all the mental strength, all the mental culture, whether gleaned fromscience, mathematics, history, language or literature, that his pocket-book and circumstances will enable him to pay for, but I repeat with all the emphasis of my soul, that the Negro's education should be so directed and controeled for years to come that the greatest proportion of mental strength of the masses will be brought to bear upon the every day practical affairs of life, upon something that is needed to be done, and something that they are permitted to do in the community where they reside.

ONE SHINING EXAMPLE.

"On this indutrial foundation will grow habits of thrift, the love of work, economy, owner ship in property a bank account. Out of it future generations will grow in clasical education professional education, positions of public responsibility. Out of it will grow moral and religious strength. Out of it will grow that wealth which brings leisure and with it opportunity for the enjoyment of literature and the fine arts. I would set no limitations on the attainments of the Negro in arts, letters, or statesmanship, but, my friends, the surest and speediest way to reach these ends is by laying the foundaion in the little things of life that are immediately at our door. The man who never learned how to make money to pay his own debts, is not the one to be intrused with the duty of making laws to pay the national debt.

"I have read recently an account of a young colored man in the District of Columbia who graduated from college and then from a school of technology, and then, what? He did not go about seeking for a position which other brains and other hands had created, but used his knowledge of the sciences and mathematics in creating a boot-black establishment, where he manufactures his own blacking and polish. Starting with one chair, he he now has a dozen, starting with one place of business, he now has several. What matters it to this man whether Republicans, Democrats, or Populists are in power in Washington. He knows that he has a business that gives him independence, and with i s expansion and growth will come wealth and leisure, and the highest educational opportunities for his children. Oh! for thousands of such men with the force of character and cnmmon sense, to begin on such a foundation.

"If for a brief moment you will excuse me for seeming egotism, I will tell you what a set of devoted colored men and women have done at Tuskegee, Ala., during the past nineteen years.

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

"Beginning in 1881 with absolutely no property, the Tuskegee Institute now owns 2,500 acres of land. O this amount about 700 acres are this year under cultivation There are upon the school grounds forty eight buildings, and of these, all except four have been wholly erected by the labor of the students. Students and their instructors have done the work, from the drawing of the plans and making of the bricks to the putting in of electric fixtures. There are fifty wagons and buggies and 600 head of live stock. The total value of real and personal property is $300,000. If we add to this our endowment fund of $165,000, the total property is $465,000, and if we add to this the value of the 25,000 acres of public land recently granted to this instiution by Congress, the total property of this institution is $590 000. The students earn by work at their trades and other industries about $56,000 a year. The total annual expenditure for carrying on this work is about $90,000. The total monthly expenditure is nearly $7,500. The total daily expenditure is not far from $250.

"Beginning with thirty students, the number has grown until at the present time there are connected with the instiution a thousand and more students from twenty four States, Africa, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico and other foreign countries. In all of our departments, industrial' academic, and religious, there are eighty eight officers and teachers, making a total population on our grounds of about 1,200 people.

Not a single one of our graduates has ever been convicted by any court of crime. Not a single one of our graduates has ever been charged with attempting an assault upon a woman.

NEGRO'S CHANCE IN THE SOUTH.

"You can find no habitable portion of the globe where there is such opportunity for business, for commercial development, as the Negro has open to him in our Southern States. The black man who cannot succeed in business in the South cannot succeed out of it. The Negro in the South is in a more hopeful condition than the serfs of Russia, has brighter prospects than the peasants of France, and throughout the United States exercises more influence and control in government than an equal number of white people in the same material condition that can be found anywhere in Europe.

"Now I come to that part of the discussion about which you and I are most likely to disagree—that of the relation of the races. I want to see the black man take his place on high grounds, away up in the atmosphere of usefulness, generosity, love, and forgiveness. In plain words, the Negro must learn to do what the white man does, and that is make consistant effort in every manly, straightforward, honorable way, not by crouching or debasing himself, to make a friend of the man by whose side he lives. This is the policy that the white man of the North pursues; this the policy that the white man from Europe pursues. This is the policy that the black Cuban pursues in reference to the white Cuban This is the policy that the Negro in Jamaica pursued in reference to the white man in Jamaica.

"While in national olitics I am a Republican, and expect to remain such till I can discover something better, yet I am free to say that there is little reason why in the future we should pursue the policy of arraying ourselves in all locca matters solidly in politics against the men whose interest are mutually our own, and to whom we go naturally for assistance and advice.

POLITICS A MATTERS OF SELF-INTEREST.

The Negro in the South has as much right to consult the interest of his immediate employer in regard to his voting as has the laborer in New York or Ohio. I have little faith in the Negro who abuses the Southern white man in public and goes in the dark to beg the Southern whit man for money to help him out of difficulty. Let us be manly and straightforward. During recent weeks we have heard many mutterings as to the citizenship of our race. The South's material prosperity is, in a large degree, bound up in the Negro. There are hundreds of counties in the South which, if deprived of the black man's presence and toil, would soon be a howling wilderness. The South cannot afford to jepardize its prosperity by any practice that keeps alive in the Negro a spirit of unrest, of fear of suspicion, a feeling that life and property are not safe, feeling that opportunities for education may be removed and he eventually deprived of his citizenship.

"In these latter days we hear much about a new method of settling this problem, that the removing from our fundamental law that great sheet anchor of our faith, the precious Magna Charta of our citizenship, the fifteenth amendment. Whether wisely or unwisly, this guarantee of our rights was placed in the Constitution by the ripest thought of the nation at the time it was enacted, it was placed there as a result of the sacraifice of a million heroic lives, as the result of the expenditure of millions of dollars, and there, in my opinion, at the wish of the conservative and patriotic lives, as the result of the expenditure of th millions of dollars, and there in my mind, at the beshest of conservative and patriotic opinion of both the South and North, will remain while the Constitution itself stands.

"What the Negro asks is equality of opportuntiy; that the door which rewards and encourage virture, intelligence, thrift, economy, usefulness, the possesion of property, be kept wide open to the humblest black man from one shore of this continent to the other. Close the door against the Negro now, and within a few years the temptation will be to close it against a class of white men. The minute you recognize a law which taxes a Negro for support of government and deprive him of the opportunity to make his wishes at the ballot-box, that minute you begin to undermine our whole theory of government, and throw to the winds the principles for which the Revolution was fought. The minute you deprive one—eighth of the population of the right of franchise, by reason of the accident of birth and race, that minute this country ceases to be a republic.

"I stand to day where I have always stood, advising my race that in their present condition it is a mistake for them to enter actively into general political agitation and activity; but when the foundation of our citizship is attackted I think I have aright to speak, and I speak here in the same spirit that I hane already spoken in the heart of the South.

"Any subterfuge, any makeshift in the form of law that gives the ignorant white man a right to express his wants at the ballot box and withholds the same privilage trom the ignoiant Negro is an injustice to both eaces. In this matter there is but one way out of our difficulties in the South, and that is for each State that finds it necessary to change it constitution to make an election law (excepting possibly the soldiers who fought on both sides of all wars) that shall be based on intelligence or property, or both, that shall apply every day in the year honestly, squarely, and fearlessly, to both races. Surely, if the Negro is willing to meet this test the white man should not shrink from it.

SPOKE TO COLORED CITIZENS.

COMMISSIONER MACFARLAND'S RESPONSE TO A SERENADE IN HIS HONOR.

REFERS TO CONDITION IN THE DISTRICT AND POINTS TO BOOKER WASHINGTON, AS THEIR HOPE FOR FUTURE PROGRESS.

Headed by the Metropolitan Band and the South Washington Glee Club, 300 members of the W. Calvin Chase Colored Republican Club marched to the residence of Commissioner Macfarland, 1816 F Street northwest, last Monday evening gave him a rousing serenade, delivered laudatory speeches, and heard some very complimentary things in return from the new Commissioner. The same honors were intended for Commissioner Ross, but was unable to be present, and sent a letter of, which was read by Commissioner Macfarland. After the speeches had been delivered and the band and the glee club had played and sung several pieces, the club marched to the offices of The Post, Star, Times, and Bee, where there was more music by the band, and a personal visit to the offices by the leaders of the organization.

The serenade was under the management of Col. William Murrell, grand marshal, and the speeches for the club were delivered by Thomas L. Jones. The procession was headed by the band, then followed by the members of the glee club, a carriage containing John W. Patterson, Prof. J. T. Layton, J. A. Holmes, Bernard H. Boggett, and Thomas L. Jones.

On assembling in front of Commissioner Macfarland's home, the band played and the glee club sang. Then Thomas L. Jones, the speaker of the evening, made his address. After dwelling upon the object of the occasion, he paid an eloquent tribute to Commissioner Ross and his administration of the affairs of the District for the past twelve years. Of commissioner Macfarland, he said, in part:

"We are congratulated upon the happy selection made by that gallant statesman, wise ruler, and noblest type of American greatness, President William McKinley, in your appointment upon the Board of District Commissioners. In the name of the District, I extend to you, Mr. Macforland, their sincere congratulation upon your appointment to this high office, and pledge you their hearty cooperation and support in the discharge of the all important duties which you are called upon to perform."

"Mr. Commissioner, in every age and country since civilization assumed the reins of government and started on its mission for the redemption of the world the people have delighted to pause in the mad rush of business and in the march of progress to repair to sumptuous halls and magnificent palaces to do honor to their distinguished representatives.

"To night patriotic American citizens of the Nation's Capital, through their representatives, the W. Calvin Chase and M. M. Parker Republican organizations of the District, come to tender you this public acknowledgment of their congratulations and to demonstrate the warm appreciation and high esteem in which you are held by your fellow-citizens. We come in the name of the whole people and without respect to party, creed, or nationality to congratulate you.

Commissioner Macfarland, in a few words, gave expression to his appreciation of the courtesy, and then said:

"I am especially gratifiedd because you have given a civic, rather than a partisan character to this compliment by including in it my honored Democratic colleague, Commissioner Ross. You and I are Republicans, devoted to the principles of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner, proud of the achievements of William McKinley, and we hope and expect that he will continue to administer our national affairs for four years more after the 4th of next March. But we believe that he serves his party best who serves country or his city best. And we realize that under the non-partisan form of government of the District of Columbia we have the best opportunity in the United States to put that faith into practice. We are free from the political bosses and rings which curse so many American cities, and therefore, we are free from dishonesty and curruption and oppression, and have the best municipal government in the world. Our public offices are business offices and not political patronage, and no one can make a livelihood by traidlng on his political principles. It is the duty of every citizen to take an interest in civic affairs, and to do every thing possible to promote the prosperity of the city. I am glad to believe that you are all performing this duty, and that your desire, like mine, is to maintain the present purity of our municipal affairs. It is manifestly more important to those who represent the poor and weak than to those who represent the rich and powerful that this state of affairs should be continued, for the rich and powerful will get what they want under any kind of government, while the poor and weak always suffer most form misrule. You as leaders of your people, realize how important it is that you should have honest and impartial municipal administration. Like all citizens you want a low tax rate with the highest character of schools and of protection against crime, fire and epidemic disease.

In the short time that I have been in office I have been importuned frequently for political appointments and for political contributions. I am glad to say that no member of your organization has made any such request. It is as evident that you, as leaders of your race, are following Booker T. Washington—that leader of leaders, the greatest colored man in the world—in preaching and practicing the new doctrine of industrial independence as the hope of your future. To learn, to work, to save, honestly, faithfully, and steadily, and to so command the respect and regard of your fellow citizens; this is manifestly the way to progress and prosperity in which you are leading your people. Your are teaching them that they must support the government, and not that the government must support them. It is most fortunate that in Washington, the city set upon a hill, where everything that you do is watched by the whole country, you have so many men who have shown what intelligence and industry and integrity can do, and who are thereby encouraging millions of their fellowmen and women to follow in their footsteps."

The clubs passed the residence of Senator Hanna and tendered him a serenade.

On the return of the clubs to the office of THE BEE there were fully 3000 people present. Calls were made for Mr. Chase, who came forth and said in part: "My fellow-citizens I assure you that I appreciate the compliment that you have seen fit to pay me. The club that is named for me contains some of the best men in this country and who are republicans and believe in the principles of the republican party. I congratulate you and appreciate the compliment that you have paid to the Commissioners of this city.

The President has appointed a man who has a higher regard for the 90,000 Negroes in this city than to characterize them as "safe crackers." We have a man who will recognize merit and integrity. We have a man appointed Commissioner whose regard for good government is unquestioned and now to whom we may look for the protection of our civil and political rights. There are things awaiting us other than office; we must be up and doing and be united on questions that tend to advance our material prosperity.

THE NEGRO DEMOCRAT:

Who believes in a division of the Negro vote is an enemy to his people.

Wherever the Democratic party controls in the South, there you will find the Negro disfranchised.

The American people are not yet ready to turn the government over to the democratic party and "free silver" They are not ready to turn from prosperity to poverty.

Don't you be uneasy, President William McKinley will be reelected notwithstanding the thorns the enemy is conforting him with. In conclusion permit me to say that the success of the Negro will depend largely upon his fidelity to principles and his ability to do as much as his more fortunate fellow citizens.

NEGRO PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT COLORED MEN MEET.

Three sessions of what is to be known as the Negro Progressive Association of the District were held Thursday May 24, at Carroll Hall, on G street, northwest. A number of matters of importance to that race were discussed by several speakers, and committees were appointed to carry out the aims of the organization.

At the evening session J. W. Patterson was made permanent chairman. In taking the chair he said that there were two questions confronting the race—first, what is the Negroes condition, second, how can it be improved? Among other things, he said that the Negro was the faithful staff upon which the Republican party leaned, and that his salvation lay in an alignment with what political organization. The party depended upon the Negro for success and he had always been loyal. He had elected Grant, Garfield, and McKinley, and thus had shown his fidelity to the country. He urged the necessity of additional school faculties and the establishment of industrial enterprises. Booker T. Washington's Industrial Institute, he said, and kindred institutions were a quarter of a century in advance of their time, making intellectual paupers because there were no places where the Negro could obtain employment. He advocated the withdrawal of the Negro's money from the white man's banks and the establishing of Negro banks, mining industries, and factories, where the members of the race could apply for employment.

GOOD WISHES TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

William Murrell announced that during the afternoon the following cablegram had been sent by the convention to Queen Victoria:

"To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England: We, the colored people of the District of Columbia, in convention assembled, after many days of prayer to High God, beg that your majesty permit us to extend our heartfelt sympathy and congratulations to you and your army in crushing out the Boers, so deadly opposed to the black race in Africa. We bid you godspeed and assure you of our heartfelt sympathy and prayers."

When the sending of the cablegram was announced a delegate sought to object, but was silenced by the statement that the matter had been disposed of at the afternoon session, and that the message had already been sent.

BELIEVES AGUINALDO RIGHT.

Thomas L. Jones was introduced, and made a stirring speech upon the position of the Negro as a factor in American life. He declared the Negro was not a white man's inferior. Touching upon the subject of lynching he said that nine-tenths of those who met with mob violence were not guilty He did not wish to countanence the crimes of those who were guilty, or to uphold them in any manner, but he demanded a fair trial according to the law. The salvation of the Negro, he said, did not lie in any political party but rather in himself. He holds his destiny in his own hands. He has been paying too much attention to politics, and too little to himself, Mr. Jones said, and the sooner he stops chasing the political phantom the sooner his condition will be alleviated.

W. Calvin Chase followed, in a speech pointing out the Negro's faults. Aguinaldo was struggling for freedom and independence just the same as the Negro. "I am no apologist," he said, "and I am not afraid to express my sentiments. The men who say that Aguinaldo is not a patriot is a mere seeker after office, trying to cater to popularity."

DENOUNCED THE BOERS.

At the morning and afternoon meetings addresses eulogizing President McKinley and the Republican party were made by several of the delegates. Chief among these were the addresses of Lieut. Thos. H. R. Clark and the President of the new organization, Col. Murrell. In treating of the industrial future of the negro, Lieut. Clark made some suggestions which will be presented to the conference in the form of resolutions.

Col. Murrell did not confine himself in his remarks to the negro problem in American, but talked of conditions in the Transvaal. After briefly outlining the object of the organization, its duties, and what it hoped to accomplish, the speaker launched into a bitter tirade against the Boers, whom he characterized as the most cruel and unrelenting foes of the colored man to-day. Continuing, he said: "I hope that every colored man in this hall will, when he goes home from this meeting, drop on his knees and offer up a prayer to the Almighty God, asking that He give the English strength to crush and kill every Boer in the Transvaal. God will destroy forever the devilish power of the Boers, a people whose treatment of the black man is unparalleled in history of any nation. Before this meeting adjourns to-night I hope the members will help pay for a cablegram to Queen Victoria expressing our sympathies with her arms in this struggle.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At the conclusion of Col. Murrell's address, the report of the committee on permanent organization, which had been appointed during the morning session, were read and adopted. The officers are:

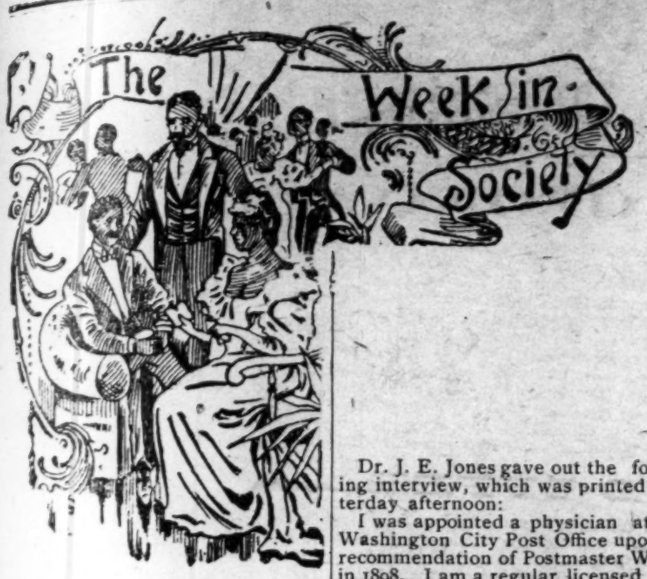
J. W. Patterson, permanent chairman; T. M. Dixon, permanent secretary; Joseph H. Rapier, assistant secretary; Vice-Presidents: E. G. Welburn, N. E. Weatherless, James L. Turner, Robert Jones, Dr. C. C. Stewart, James M. Toy, Keith Sutherland, W. Calvin Chase, Wm. Crawford, Wm. H. Collins, C. H. Watson, Jos. H. Rapier, Joseph D. Jones, Dr. Philip B Brooks, James Evans, Geo. Washington and Wm. H. Brooker.

The committee also suggested that a permanent organization be perfected which shall be known as the District of Columbia Progressive Association, which shall guard, protect, promote, and improve the social, moral, political, and industrial condition of the colored people in the District of Columbia. The members of the committee are:

Members at large, W Calvin Chase, Col. Wm. Murrell, E. B. Welburn, L. L. Jones, Lieut. Thos H. Clark; First District, E. B. Welburn and H. C. Carroll; second district, N. E. Weatherless and Daniel Brials; third district, Anthony Walker and Ralph Hewlett; fourth district, James Turner and Harry Bell; fifth district, Robert Jones and John H. Smith; sixth district, Dr. C. C. Stewart and T. N. Dickson; seventh district J. M. Toy and E. Odom; eighth district, Keith Sutherland and George W. Smith; ninth district, Benjamin Petway; eleventh district, Jos. Manning; twelth district, Wm. Crawford; thirteenth district, W. H. Collins; fourteenth district. C. H. Watson and Charles Freeman; fifteenth district, Charles Cutch and D. B. Mc Cary; sixteenth district, Jos. D. Jones and R. J. Campbell; seventeenth district, J. T. Newman and Dr Philip B. Brooks; eighteenth district, James Evans; nineteenth district, Charles Chase and George Washington; twentieth district, Charles Hill and Robert Hollin; twenty first district, William Coleman and Frank Joyce; twenty second district, W. H. Brooker and Henry Tasco,

Members of permanent organization committee: Cobert Jones, John B. Smith, Joseph H. Rapier, C. H. Watson, Charles Cutch and E. B. Welburn.

The committee on labor and education, whose duties it will be to look after and improve the moral and industrial condition of the negro, is composed of Lieut. Clark, W. Calvin Chase, Robert Jones, E. Welburn, C. B. Barkley, James L. Turner, and a number of others yet to be named.



Collector John C. Dancy of Wilmington, N. C., was in the city last week a delegate to the Methodist Conference.

Col. W. A. Pledger of Ga., is in the city.

Editor T. Thomas Fortune of New York was in the city last week.

Mrs. Mamie Jackson of Richmond, Va., is visiting her mother, Miss Ada Dodson, of 308 9th st., S. E.

The Women are Interested.

Miss Ella M. Boston and Mrs. L. M. Hershaw, representing the ladies of the National Memorial Home Association, for the Aged Infirm Colored People, called at the Capitol last Monday May 28th, in the interest of the "House Bill, 10305," to provide this Memorial Home. By appointment they were introduced to the Hon. John A T. Hall, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs He was very courteous, and informed the ladies that he expected to be able to report the Bill to the House this week.

WILL GO TO PHILADELPHIA.

The famous Clipper Glee Club of South East Washing, that rendered such excellent music in the serenade to the District Commissioners, will accompany the W. Calvin Chase Republican club to Philadelphia, June 18th. The officers of the club are: James Humphrey, president; Wm. Carter, vice pres. Edward Dorsey, secretary; James Pryor, treasurer, and Charles Sadler, chaplain.

EARL'S ETCHINGS.

The competitive drill of the High School Cadets at the National Base Ball Park, Monday afternoon was a vast concourse of beauty and finery. Long before four o'clock enthusiastic crowds hurriedly wended their way to the place of appointment in order to secure the best seats available. Indeed the scene afforded much pleasure and comment. Colors of varied description hung through the open air and for nearly two hours the atmosphere was vibrant with the hoarse ness of those, who had come to urge the boys on to victory. The contest was a hot one from start to finish. The three companies, A, B and C displayed great military cleverness and gave excellent exhibitions. The medal was finally awarded company B. This decision was met with universl approval. Hoffmau's complete concert band furnished music.

Dr. C. H. Stokes, an attache of the Capitol, will estivate at Ocean City, Md. this Summer.

Mr. Lawrence Bradley of the Stevens's School believes strongly in educational utility, Mr. Bradley labors hard to perfect this principle.

The Address of Booker T. Washington before the Bethel Literary a few nights ago was pointedly wise. Mr. Washington is undoubtedly one of the ablest negroes of the day and is worthy of any race's support.

Among the notables at the drill Monday were: Brigadier General, George H. Harries, Register Lyons, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and wife, Trustees, Wright, Richardson and Brown; Editor E. E. Cooper of the American and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell.

The Muster in ceremonies of the First Separate Battalion D. N. G. of Thursday evening of last week was quite a pretty affair. The armory was distinctly decorated and the pleasant faces present made the occasion highly sociable. The boys go in camp early next month and anticipate a lively time. Dr. W. Bruce Evans instructed them briefly upon the duties and obligations of a soldier. After the program dancing indulged in until a reasonacle hour.

Miss Florence Richardson of Cleveland, O. and sister of Dr. Geo. H. Richardson left for home Monday. Miss Richardson is very much pleased with the Nation's Capital.

Just at the prese Democratic party is long thy for the export trade. e same Democratic party d to exhibit any sympathy or merch for the American laborer when it framed and enacted the Wilson tariff bill.

Dr. J. E. Jones gave out the following interview, which was printed yesterday afternoon:

I was appointed a physician at the Washington City Post Office upon the recommendation of Postmaster Willett in 1898. I am a regular licensed physician. My duties were to examine all carriers reported sick, the office having been crippled by the large number of absentees. During the few months I was employed I investigated a great many cases, and upon my reccommendation carriers and clerks were dismissed fined, or warned. The duties were onerous in that they required work on my part before 9 o'clock in the morning and after 4 in the afternoon, oftentimes keeping me out until midnight. They conflicted with my reportrial duties, and the editor of the *Star*, learning of my appointment and noting this conflict of duties, directed me to hand in my resignation as physician, which was done. That was in Jtly 1896. Since that time I have had no connection with the Post office epartment. When I resigned, Postmaster Merritt congratulated me on the good record I had made, and deplored the conditions which made it necessary for me to sever my connection with the office.

The position is by no manner of means a sinecure, nor is it confined to the Washington office. Every first-class post-office is entitled to a physician, and I know many such positions filled at the present time. The place, you know, was recognized by the President in his civil service order of March 29, 1899, when he ordered the exemption of the office from the classified service in the following language:

"41. Not exceeding one clerk, who shall be a regular physician, at each first-class post office, when authorized by the Postmaster General, to examine applications for sick leave, and also to act as general utility clerk."

There are physicians of this kind today at the following offices: New York N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Mich.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Haven, Conn; Macon, Ga.; Lynchburg, Va.

PICNIC AND SHAD BAKE.

The First Grand Picnic and Free Shad Bake, Thursday, June 7th, 1900, given by the Old Boys of the District of Columbia, at Eureka Park, Hillsdale, D. C.

Gates open at 4:30 P. M. This being our first picnic of the season, the committee promise an evening of good old fun and pleasure to all who may attend. We also extend an invitation to the public in general and all clubs and organizations to be present and help us to eat and enjoy this good old Bake Shad Free. Grand Old Southern Cake Walk, the real thing at 10 o'clock. Winner gets prize in money. Prize Waltz at 11 oclock. Winner also get prize in money. Eureka Park is situated convenient to all cars in the city, going and coming. Why not everyone take this in? Refreshmen s in abundance to suit all.

Music by the Capital City Orchestra, Prof. B. T. Holmes, Leader.

MRS HYMAN,
1618 7th St. N. W.

There has been a great deal of talk in this city about the prejudice of the white people against the colored. Some colored people insist on going in places where they are not wanted. The Bee begs leave to call the attention of the public to Mrs Hyman, 1618 7th St. N. W. She keeps one of the finest Ice Cream Parlors in the city. Aside from her fine parlors for the accommodation of the colored people, she keeps a notion store.

Call on Mrs. Hyman and enjoy a plate of cream. You can purchase it by the pint, quart or gallon; 1618 7th St. N. W.

WORTH KNOWING.

Kausas has experienced a few cyclones, but they were not of sufficient severity to offset the prosperity now raging in that State.

Middle-of-the-road Populism possesses the courage of its convictions. But the other variety possesses the faculty of political dickering.

Pettigrewism is the running-mate of pessimism, and Tillmanism is hooked up with taffishness. The face of Democratic leadership is constantly turned gloomward.

Our total foreign trade this fiscal year is likely to exceed two and a quarter billion dollars.

When the Kansas City convention denounces trusts the Tammany delegation will ask for a special dispensation in favor of its ice combine.

Republicans are willing that the United States Government should contribute to the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, so that the ships employed in doing our import and export carrying may be built by Americans in home shipyards. Democrats, on the other hand, favor the purchase of ships built abroad by aliens, chiefly the English.

Indications are that our total foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30th next will be $300,000,000 larger than the year ending June 30, 1899.

We have imported $70,000,000 worth more free goods this fiscal year, up to April 30, than in corresponding ten months of the last fiscal year.

Birmingham is shipping three train loads of pig iron per day to New Orleans, where it is loaded on vessels for the foreign trade. This in a measure accounts for the expansion sentiment in Alabama. The only regret in this connection is found in the fact that the output of the Birmingham furnaces is carried abroad in foreign bottoms.

The Illinois Republicans have ruined a large batch of Democratic expectations by holding a harmonious convention and placing an excellent ticket in the field. The indication are that this is going to be a record-breaking year for Democratic disappointment.

The Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman thinks the Hon. John P. Altgeld should take a course in the Art of Political Silence. Mr. Gorman is said to be an excellent tutor in that particular branch,

Representative Fitzgerald, of Boston will find it difficult to explain to the shipbuilders of his district what interest they have in the purchase of ships built in Great Britain, which is the plan by which he would build up the American merchant marine in the foreign trade.

If the Boer envoys will take the pains to investigate they will ascertain that they ore being utilized for campaign material by some rather small Democratic politicians. The latter do not hesitate to take advantage of any cause that promises returns.

When Aguinaldo receives the November election returns he will change his opinion of his American correspondents.

The selection of such men as Wood, Dole and Allen for governor of Cuba, Hawaii and Porto Rico rather tends to controvert the Democratic claim that our new possessions are being made the abiding places of spoilsmen.

If the Democratic policy of free ships should be carried out American shipowners would be compelled to go to Great Britain to see one of their ships launched.

Democratic Representatives Chandler, of New York; Small, of North Carolina; and Kansdell, of Louisiana, in their minority report on the shipping bill in part say:

"We will state frankly that, conceding the necessity for some legislation as a solution of the problem, we are not able to suggest as practicable or feasible any other general plan for the upbuilding of our merchant marine than some measure of governmental aid."

La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico in its issue of May 3, 1900, said: "Unless reports are false, Mr. Allen will walk with slow paces until he becomes acqnainted with the path. He will then do that which a good governor should do. He is not committing himself unconditionally to any party, and is governing with the aid of Porto Ricans of reconized ability and character. In this he is discreet, and we welcome our new governor."

Hawaiian imports from the United States last February were $1,467,953, an increase of $450,000 over the corresponding month in 1899. From all other countries the imports amounted only to $283,275, being $50,000 less than in 1899.

Manila's customs receipts last March amounted to $515,575, as compared with $243,468 in March, 1899. Under Spanish rule the largest March receipts were $299,142, in 1897; so that their record has been beatened by $216,000 for that month under Americans administration.

Senor Buencamino, a former Filipino leader, reconciled to American sovereignty, has appealed to Aguinaldo to surrender and end hostilities.

The next step toward Cuban independence will be taken by the Cubans themselves on June 16, when their first election for Cuban officials takes place. It will be controlled entirely by the Cubans themselves.

Business continues to be good all over the Western and Southern sections of the country, as shown by Bradstreet,s returns of bank clearings.

The Kentucky Democrats are clamoring for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. At the same time they are committed to the policy of electing governors by the skullduggery of partisan legislation.

Democrats who are so eager to show thier hostility to Great Britain by trying to involve the United States in a war with that country on account of the Boers in South Africa, are at the some time doing their utmost to secure the passage of an act of Congress that would permit British built ships to be registered as American. Democratic preaching is different from Democratic practice.

In addition to its other troubles the Democratic party has a severe case of bifurcated Populism on its hands.

The per capita circulation is now $26 58. This in another Democratic prediction destroyer.

The election of the Hon. Joe. Bailey to the United States Senate will leave the Constitution in an unchaperoned condition in the House of Representatives.

The wage-raising employers are also raising Cain with the Democratic platform-makers.

It is said that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee has not yet recovered from the surprise he experienced when, in attempting to "discipline" three Democrats for advocating in an official report Government aid for the building up of American shipping in foreign trade, they told him that they were opposed to the dragging of the shipping question into partisan politics. "Party first and country 1st," is no doubt the motto of the Democratic National Committee. The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that he represents but a section of his party, after all.

The Republican platform will fit any State in the Union. A Democratic platform would be embarrassing if it were to stray over the State line.

The Virginia Democrats didn't do a particularly bright thing when they hissed Admiral Dewey. The Democratic party is not so heavily stocked with heroes that it can afford to hiss them.

The enlargement of Mr. Bryan's front porch is all right, but it is too bad that the process was not extended to his views on he great questions of the day.

It is said the reason the Democrats in the Senate don't file a minority report on the Frye shipping bill is because they are as equally divided for and against the bill as their Democratic colleagues in the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee showed themselves to be, when three of the latter advocate in one report Government aid and oppose free ships, and the other four advocate free ships and oppose Government aid. And yet, these same Democratic Senators have the hardihood to threaten to make "a campaign issue" of the shipping question! They had better first get their bearings, as Daniel Webster once advised hem to do, before they try to point out the course their political opponents should pursue.

The South-Dokota voters have an inspiring rallying cry this year. It is—"Remember Pettigrew."

The total amount of money in circulation in the United States was about a billion and a half dollars in 1896 This year, under protection and the gold standard, it exceeds two billions.

The Republican party has always depended upon commercial tranquility and prosperity for its success. Democratic hope is founded upon strikes and business depression.

The scarcity of issues for Democratic campaigning is shown in the eagerness of the leaders of that party to lug in the South African war and other foreign questions.

Abdul Hamid shows a disposition to join Aguinaldo in holding out in the hope of Democratic success in November.

Secretary Hay quickly made it clear to the Boer envoys that the Administration could not do more than it already has done to bring about peace in South Africa. The United States Government acted promptly when an opportunity offered, through the appeal made to the representatives of the various nations at Pretoria, and was the only nation which did act. As its offer of mediation was then courteously declined by England no further opportunity is now afforded.

The Hon. Arthur Sewell is going abroad this year in preference to going to the Chicago platform again.

The policy of condensed Americanism is not making any perceptible gains.

Ninety-two per cent of our imports and exports are carried in foreign ships, which takes $200,000,000 a year from the American people in payment of the freight. The ship subsidity bill now pending in Congress is designed to stop this great annual drain, but, strangely enough, it don't seem likely to pass.

In April we exported $43,459 765 more than we imorted, and we exported $30,130,000 more of American propucts and manufactures than in April 1899. Expansion still continues.

During the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April 30, our exports were $135,948,837 greater in value than in the corresponding months a year ago.

Protection has built up the great land industries of the United States until they are able make the the country unprecedentedly prosperous. Frees trade upon the sea has so decimated our shipping during the same time, that we have but one-third as much tonnage under our flag to-day as we had forty years ago, althoug our commerce is four time as great now as it was then. The shipping bill now pending in Congress, would, if adopted change all this.

At last the truth is out. A private letter from Porto Rico says that everybody there is pleased with the new tariff except one man. That man is the British consul at San Jurn. Mr. Finley, who had bought up all the sugar and tobacco in sight, anticipating its free entry into the United States. No wonder the Democrats in Congress was so anxious for a free trade with Porto Rica! They were up to their old tricks of trying to fling the benefits of the American market into the laps of the British just as they did by the Wilson bill

While interested in watching the contest between the two German steamship lines as to which shall build the biggest and the fastest steamship for their trade with the United States, the American people should not forget that they are paying the bills. If we did our duty to our country we would be building those ships in the United States, and manning them with our own citizens, as the shipping bill, still unacted in Congress provides.

HON. ALSTON G. DAYTON.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

In 1894 after the passage of the famous Wilson Tariff bill; that caused almost a financial panic through out the country. The second West Virginia Congressional District had been held in the grasp of the Democrats for many years; Hon. W. L. Wilson the author of the tariff bill bearing his name, had represented the District for many years; many able and good Republicans had been pitted against him to fall outside of the Congressional Breastworks. All parties were lined up in that year and the Democratic party was to rise or fall upon the merits of their Tariff bill; the eyes of the Nation were centered on District of the author of the bill that bore his name. Who of the Republicans would lead he fight against the great Tariff reformer; who held the district years for his party. The Republicans after canvassing the names of many of their leaders, finally they went to Barbour County and found Alston G. Dayton, a Country Lawyer, and nominated him against Prof. Wilson. Democrats laughed at the idea of running such a man against Mr. Wilson, who had a national reputation as a statesman and who had led his party to many victories. Republicans of the District in considerable numbers thought the fight a forelone one, though they swung in line for Mr. Dayton like trained soldiers, from the day of his nomination to the close of the polls in November Mr Dayton was constantly on the go. Never in the history of the state was such a canvass prosecuted. The District was a perfect volcano of meetings and oratory. Young Dayton the Republican Gladiator made hills ring with eloquence. The fight was hot from start to finish and after the District was canvassed as it never was b fore, Mr. Dayton came under the wire several lengths a head with thousands of votes to spare. How well he has served his people and the state, a glance at his record will tell, from the time he entered Congress five years ago to the present he has been busy in promoting the financial industrial interest of his state. He has kept pace with the growing developments of the state, the Iron and Coal Industries that furnish the wealth and give employment to thousand of men and women. He helped to restore the duty on Iron and Coal that was struck down by the Wilson bill; he helped to place on the statute books a sound financial bill, that will enable a citizen from West Virginia if in foreign country to exchange his American money dollar for dollar. Mr. Dayton is a leading member of the Naval affairs Committee, a committee that is instrusted with the duty of formulating plans for the increase and the building of the American Navy. No man on that Committee worked harder than he or gave the Government longer hours of service for the small pay that a Congressman gets. He is thoroughly conversant with all plans and legislation that has for their objects the increase of Naval warfare. When the Naval appropriation bill was brought in the House some three weeks ago; he led the fight on the Republican side with one of best speeches that ever was made on Naval matters. He discussed the armor plate that is now causing so much contention in a way that at once makes him expert on armor plate manufacture. All eyes were on him during the delivery of his speech and when he took his seat he was greeted with applause from floor and gallery. It is true that he has not succeed in getting every one an office that wanted one nor will any body else be able to do that. He can not change a law that keeps thousands of people in office that ought not be kept in office and the man that hopes to come to Congress and change existing usages and laws, will find hims lf a party of his own. When men have performed their Congressional duties faithfully with eye to the best interest of all the people he should be returned, this Mr. Dayton has done. He is a friend of the masses black and white and no one man from West Va. is too poor to have an audience with Mr. Dayton, You don't have to have on a plug hat and swallow ail coat to see him like Mr. Lincoln he comes from the common people. No colord man can afford to oppose Mr. Dayton unless they are looking for a soup house as we had 6 years ago

HOWARD [illegible]
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
INCLUDING
Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Colleges.

Thirty-third Session 1900 will begin October 1, 1900 and continue seven (7) months.

Tuition fee in Medical [illegible] Colleges, each $80. Pharmaceutic College, $70.

All students must register before October 12, 1900.

For catalogue or further information apply to—

F. J. SHADD, M. D., Secretary,
906 R Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

A Lucky Minister.

Rev. Mr. Arthur Creasy, of Oswego, Kan., said in his sermon recently:

"The world's need is Christian manliness. Knowing this I shall no longer ride on railroads for half fare; what is good enough for you is good enough for me. Please do not discount goods to me because I am a preacher. I ought to pay my taxes, and my church should not be exempt. Christ did not borrow, beg, beseech His bread; He bought it like other men. If I am His follower I will pay my way as He did. Dear friends, for four years your hearty support and the prompt kindness of your Treasurer have enabled me to do business on a cash basis. I fear none; but stand in the power of my manhood alone."

Rev. Mr. Creasy shows a manly spirit. There is no reason why the clergy should get a discount, except in some cases their congregations are so poor or so mean that they can't afford to pay full prices.

Banking Measure Needed.

One of the weaknesses of the national banking laws of the United States has been that bank officials have been able to loan to themselves excessive amounts of money, and that in many instances they have been able to do so without putting up anything like adequate security. The House Committee on Banking Currency has been considering this difficulty, and a few days ago proposed an amended bill which is designed to overcome it. It transpires that in the thirty-one years elapsing from the establishing of the national banking system to 1896 a total of 330 national banks have failed. Fifty-two of these failures are traceable to excessive loans to officers and directors. The new bill whose provisions have not at this writing been announced in detail, is not designed to deprive the officers and directors of proper and reasonable accommodations, but is to place them in the same position, as far as the amount of loan and the character of security is concerned, as those in no way connected with the banking management. Such a measure should meet with quick and prompt approval.

Crooks are swarming to Paris for the exposition, the crowds promising a splendid field for all sorts of confidence games. Already the courts are busy dealing with scores of swindling cases. Why not include an exposition of the crooks of all countries in the great show?

The British Government offers to reenlist ex-soldiers not over forty-five years for a year's home service, giving free kit, former rank, £12 bounty at enlistment and £10 on discharge.

Within a radius of four miles of Rushville, Neb., there are no fewer than nine prairie dog "towns," covering as much as 3,500 acres of pasture, which is rendered almost useless.

Balloon wireless telegraphic communication is to be attempted at Portsmouth, England, with a view to establishing communication between the sea and a land force.

CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.

He is at Longwood, Napoleon's Old Home.

Cronje, the lion of South Africa, has arrived at St. Helena and occupies the prison of Napoleon, once the master of the world.

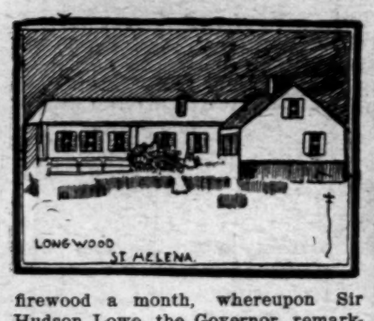
The French are loud in their sympathy for the gallant Cronje, and they are furious, almost beyond expression, that the British should put the rough old Boer farmer on a level with the great Napoleon.

To an impartial outsider the situation has some amusing features, but it will not decrease the accumulation of anti-British sentiment that is stored up in various parts of the world.

Sending Cronje and his men to St. Helena puts escape entirely out of the question, as the Boers have not even a ship to send after him. The island is 1,200 miles from the nearest African shore, about 2,000 miles from the Transvaal and many thousand miles from anywhere else.

Longwood is a long, low, rambling building. It was originally a barn of the East India Company. It was then converted into a residence and is really a comfortable country house. It is situated, however, in one of the dampest, coldest and most inaccessible parts of the island. It was for the last named quality that it was chosen as a residence for Napoleon.

The Emperor, who had been used to the dry and cheerful climate of France and Southern Europe, complained bitterly of the dampness of Longwood. He demanded one thousand weight of



firewood a month, whereupon Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor, remarked that he only used three hundred weight himself, and refused any more. There were long and angry discussions between Sir Hudson and Napoleon's suite on the subject of firewood.

Longwood can be watched all the time from Plantation House, the residence of the Governor, and commanded by guns from the same place.

It is not likely that Cronje will make the same complaint about cold and hardship as Napoleon, because he has been used to the rough, hard life of a farmer. What worries him about St. Helena is that it makes escape impossible, of which he had a pretty good chance at Cape Town.

Cronje will receive the same treatment from the British soldiers as Napoleon did, in order to make the strange chain of historical repetition complete. Napoleon was not allowed to go anywhere about the island without having a red-coated soldier follow him or the members of his suite without a special pass from the Governor. The officer in charge of the guard was instructed by the Governor to drop in "as if by accident" whenever Napoleon was seen conversing with a stranger outdoors and hear everything said. This treatment really killed Napoleon, for he refused to take exercise when subject to such spying, and this brought on the illness from which he died.

THE YOUNGEST SHRINER.

Not Yet Twenty-two Years Old, but Is on the High Road of Masonry.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. John S. Curtis of Ludlow, Penn., claims to be the youngest Shriner and Thirty-second Degree Mason in the United States. This is equivalent to saying that he is the youngest Shriner in the world, the prerequisites of membership in the countries of Europe being such that no applicant for the order can pass through the councils of Masonry which are in amity with and recognized by the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the brief space of time covered in conferring the degrees upon this applicant. Mr. Curtis is not yet 22 years of age. His application for Masonic membership was presented in May, 1899, when he became of age, and he was made a Thirty-second Degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite at Pittsburg Consistory on Nov. 24 of the same year. On the 13th of December he was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine at Zem Zem Temple, Erie, Penn. Zem Zem is the name of a famous Arabic well in Mecca. The Temple by this name has been organized nine years, and now has a membership of 598, claiming to have made the greatest gain of any Temple in the United States during the past five years. To the Imperial Council, which meets at Washington in May, Mr. Curtis has recently been named as a delegate.—Leslie's Weekly.

Napoleon Relic.

Among Napoleonic relics sold in London recently was a remnant of the flag made by the women of St. Helena which covered Napoleon's coffin when conveyed to the French warship Belle Poule for transportation to France. It has always been a favorite occupation of women who have any military connections to embroider these emblems and the flag now floating over Ladysmith was worked by Lady Roberts.

J. H. Dabney,
Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables, carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfation guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 I. street, n. w, to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. n. w., where we are prepared to give better satisfaction.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing rst-class work.

Our New Building, 1132 3rd St. n. w.

J. H. DABNEY, Proprietor.

TELEPHONE CALL 894.

R. F. HARVEY'S SONS

Undertakers.

892 and Ave N. w.

M. F MORAN

= Wholesale and Retail Dealer In moorted Brown Stout, Ale, Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

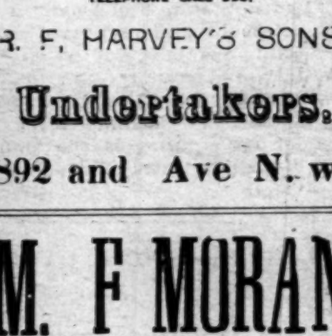
3011 M Street, - Georgetown, D C

THE MOST RELIABLE DENTIST IN THE CITY.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION. OLD AND NEW STYLE PROCESS USED ONLY BY THIS FIRM.

Dr M. F. GROSHON, Manager. 1529 14th Street, N. W.

Your Face



Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, when you invest in a

White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW

PINCH TENSION,
NSION INDICATOR
—AND—
IC TENSION RELEASER,

These most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built,
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

L. C. Morison

DEALER N

oreign and Domestic Fruits & Produce

Stall 71 O street Market

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

OZONO!

King of Hair Dressings.

WHAT IS OZONO?

A preparation prepared solely and distinctly to improve the condition of the hair of the negro race. Not a worthless, offensive, obnoxious, greasy mass of injurious nostrums, but a delicately perfumed unguent, beautiful to look upon; made to adorn the lady, polish the gentleman, benefit youth, and gladden old age. OZONO straightens knotty, nappy, kinky, refractory hair. OZONO does this *alone*. No hot irons are necessary; no plastering down with grease. OZONO individually straightens, without any outside assistance. It will cause the hair to come back on bald spots. It will restore gray hair to its natural color. It will cause the hair to grow long and straight, soft and fine, and beautiful as an April morn. It will cure all itching, burning, running, humiliating Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Tetter, Scurf, and Eczema. Itch cannot live after OZONO has been applied. It is as pure as the dew-drop, beautiful as the morn, and harmless as the rippling water in the babbling brook. Cleanliness is next to Godliness; filth is a *crime*. If your hair is short and harsh and kinky; if your scalp is covered with scurf and dandruff, or itch, or eczema, it is doubtless your fault alone. If your little ones' heads are a mass of crusty, scaly, flaky scurf, teeming with germs and microbes, that are invisible to the naked eye, but which are sapping the life from the hair and destroying it forever, and you allow this state to go on, it is a *crime*. It is your place to stop this—a duty you owe to yourself, to your child, to your Maker. OZONO is your remedy. OZONO will positively and permanently remove all the diseases, and straighten and beautify the hair, making it silky and glossy and black as the raven's wing. OZONO, as compared with other hair remedies, stands as high as the mountain peak, fair as the lily, and glorious as the sun. OZONO is King. The price is 50c. a box. It requires about four boxes to complete the treatment.

OUR GRAND OFFER.

Write to us at once, enclosing the small sum of ONE DOLLAR, and we will immediately forward to you four large boxes of OZONO. We will also send you one large bottle of ELECTRIC SKIN REFINER, which makes rough skin soft and brightens the blackest skin, making it several shades lighter. Now, there is much fraud practiced with face bleaches. Understand, we do not advertise this bleach to make one white. God alone can accomplish this, and it would be miraculous. Unpin your faith from frauds. We assert that our Refiner will soften rough skin and brighten black skin, but it can do no more. Take our advice; don't fool with any bleach that is advertised to make you white; it is more apt to poison you. We will also include one fancy jar of ELECTRICAL SKIN FOOD, which is a sure remedy for all Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, and all Skin Diseases. It will remove Wrinkles, Scars, Facial Blemishes, and will positively take out Small-Pox Pits. This is saying a great deal, but it is true. It makes the old look young and the young look younger. And, lastly, to prove our liberality, we will add a one-pint package of ANTI-ODOR. This remedy removes all smells and odors arising from the human body. Its uses are too numerous to mention. Full directions go with all goods. This grand aggregation is worth $3.50. Send $1.00, mention the name of this paper, and you will get the goods at once. We ship all orders same day goods are received.

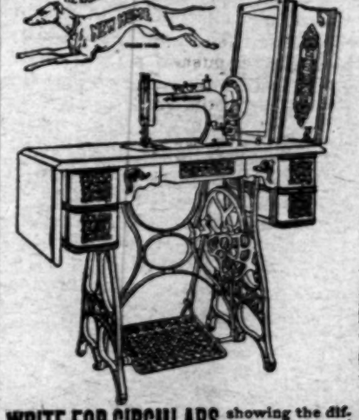
We wish to state that we are a thoroughly reliable firm, having many thousand dollars in our business. We refer to the editor of this paper, or to any business house in Richmond. Our remedies and our business is founded on the altar of truth. Write your name and address plainly.

BOSTON CHEMICAL CO.,
411 N. Twenty-Third Street, RICHMOND, VA.

OZONO IS GUARANTEED.

Dealer In Choice
Wines, Liquors,
CIGARS and TOBACCO.
326 d Street Southwest.

. . TRY THE . .
"NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.



WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
ORANGE, MASS.
25 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Dallas, Texas. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA & IRON.

Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

CHEWers
Butler & Bosher's
FINE
SUN CURED TOBACCO
MANAOLA,
SWEET BRIER,
WOODSIDE and
HAYDEE FIG.
BUTLER & BOSHER,
Richmond, Va.

TRAVEL, A LUXURY.

The "Royal Limited" finest day train in the world, leaving Washington B. & O. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, Daily, 3 P. M., arrives New York 8 P. M. Splendid dining and cafe car service.

MOST SUPERB DAY TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

The "Royal Limited" leaves Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily, 3 P. M. arrives New York 8 P. M. Splendid dining and cafe car service.

WASHINGTON-TOLEDO SLEEPER VIA B. & O.

Quick service to Michigan points daily on 12:05 A. M. train, arriving Toledo 6.35 P. M., without change, same day, making close connections to all points in Michigan.

WASHINGTON-CLEVELAND SLEEPER VIA B. & O.

Quick service and superior accommodations daily on 8.30 P. M. train, without change, arriving Cleveland 10.20 next morning.

FIVE STATES IN FIVE HOURS.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift and sure, leaving Washington, B. & O. R. R. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily, 3 P. M., arriving New York 8 P. M. Exquisite dining and cafe car service.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK

609 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Capital - $50,000

HON. JNO. L. LYNCH, PRESIDENT
H. P MONTGOMERY, V-PRES.;
JAMES STORUM, SEC'Y;
L. C. BALEY, TREASURER;
D. B. McCARY, CASHIER;

DIRECTORS:

Jno. R. Lynch,	L. C. Bailey,
W. McKinly,	W. S. Lofton
R. H. Terrell,	James Storum,
Wyat Archer,	Jno. A. Pierr
J. A. Lewis,	A. W. Tan-
H. E. Baker, H. P.	Montgom
W. S. Montgomery,	J. A. Jo-

Deposits received from 10 cents upward Interest allowed on $5.00 and above. Treasurers of churches, associations, and other organizations can deposit funds with this Bank and Receive Interest. The money is subject to check Without Notice. We shall be glad to have you open an account. BANK OPEN FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

G. F. Fogle,

** Restaurant, Choice Wines,
** Liquors and Cigars.

208 Seventh Street Southwest,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN CURTIN,
Pure Wines and Liquors.

PORTER AND ALE ON DRAUGHT
Ice Cold Maerzen Beer . .
. . Brawn From the Wood.

3258 M Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS INDUSTRIAL CO., offers a most excellent opportunity to persons who want money and are willing to work for it. This company has a plan which brings you

$2.50 for 25 cents,
$5.00 for 50 cents,
$10.00 for $1.00, and
$50.00 for $5.00.

It comprises no risk, chance, gift or lottery but a simple industrious plan by which you can do well to investigate the work for this company. It is a novel way to honest industry.

Free, Call or Address
Room 8, 609 F St, NW

Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

CHARLES KRAEMER,
Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS,
735 seventh street northwest

R·I·P·A·N·S

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

PATRICK MURPHY
saloon,
509 NINTH STREET N. W.
Washington, D C

Wm. Muehleisen
IMPORTOR and
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Established 1870.
and 918 FIFTH STREET N. W.

D. Sanon,
Dealer In
Rye Whiskies, Wines, Gins, Brandies and Rum.
N. W. Cor. Dela. Ave. & M St. S. W.

C. L. Sullivan,
Harness and Collar Manufacturer.
STABLE SUPPLIES.
211 [illegible] Northwest

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May-Clematis.

Lucy:—You are a very good girl. Girls are few who will deny themselves for their parents.

A. B. Be careful how you talk and what you talk about. Everybody who smiles at you is not your friend.

P. E. You are alright to look at, but your ways are despisable. The most unpopular person is the one with ugly actions.

X. X. When one is deceived in a friend, then there is a heart broken. It is hard to deceive a sensible person though the best of us are deceived sometimes.

Victor:—You should not write a letter that the third cannot see it, then you would have no cause to be uneasy.

Alez:—The man may not be thoroughly educated; but what is the difference if he is a gentleman and is willing and able to take care of you. I am sure his family connections are first class. Women oftimes have to work for these so-called educated men.

T'is sad to see a man or woman puffed up with his own folly. The sweetest person is the one who is unconscious of his own good traits.

Inquirer:—Iron will wear out in course of time, then why not the patience of people. After all there is such a thing as "patience ceasing to be a virtue."

Laura:—Yes, true friendship is worth a great deal as it is something not bought or sold but comes of its own accord.

Lizzie:—It is bad policy to talk too much. When some people have a misunderstanding, they tell all they know. It shows weakness on any one's part.

K. If the gentleman is a farmer, and such is your admiration, pay no attention to what others may say.

Model:—Next year will bring forth many marriages among the school marms. Already the ladies are talking about going out, while others are hoping to come in.

Lena:—A changeable person cannot de trusted. Such a person usually handles the truth carelessly.

Fannie:—I do not like to see a lady at the theatre, at night, alone. I see no impropriety in two ladies going out at night alone. In fact I rather like such an independent spirit. Some men seem to think that women can't "get anywhere" without them.

To say the least, I am dreadfully opposed to any lady buying tickets or giving a man change to pay her own and his admission to a place of amusement. Matters not if they are to be married, this should be strictly prohibited. If a man is allowed to depend on a woman's resources before marriage, she will certainly have him to take care of after marriage.

One cannot be too careful of the company he keeps. One evil person can no more harm in one day than good can be done in two. Beware of a talkative man or woman, because they are full of danger.

When some people are about to fall, they try and see how many they can pull down with them.

Lottie:—Saunders and Stayman is the place to go to buy the latest mus c

E. Now that you are married you should be true to your marriage vows. A girl is a bride for one year.

Effie:—Jealousy is not always a token of love. Some people won't do themselves and get angry because others do. The best way to keep a friend is to have plenty admirers. Of course there are exceptions to this rule.

Patsy:—Don't wear your walking skirt so short as it is not becoming. Your make up doesn't warrant it.

Respect means one thing and honor means another. Blessed is the man or woman who has both.

Doing nothing is the hardest work for an industrious person.

Jessie:—Brown eyes mean tenderness.

D. A large nose is not handsome, but it indicates generosity.

Talk is cheap, it can be done, to order, especially when there is a pretty face to inspire.

This being a white season, most of the girls will be compelled to dress becomingly, as white can be worn by most everyone.

P. S. Watch the person who talks about himself, because he will be sure to talk about others.

It is not the proper thing for a lady to hold a man's hat and coat throughout church services. Men should be made to know that they have hands and a lap of their own.

TRUNKS OF MANY SORTS

MANY MADE TO FILL SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

The Golf Trunk, the Short Trip Trunk and the Shoe Trunk—A Trunk to Carry a Parlor Organ—Various Bags.

While the American, when traveling, still commonly preserves his characteristic habit of putting his baggage into the most compact form and the fewest possible pieces, there are nevertheless more and more people in this country nowadays who carry many pieces of baggage, and buy trunks designed for special uses. The hat box, for men, is old; but men nowadays buy shoe trunks made especially for the use, in which there are spaces for shoes and boots carried on their trees. There are made shirt cases, for nothing but shirts, and a peculiarly modern thing, and probably confined to this country, is a shirt trunk in which shirts are sent from another city to New York to be laundered, and then shipped back to the owner. Laundry work like everything else is better done there than anywhere else; the city naturally attracting in this, as in various other kinds of work, the finest workmen. There are plenty of men of means all over the country who buy their shirts in New York, and some of those men regularly send their shirts here to be laundered.

There are made nowadays golf trunks for the safe carrying of golf sticks, such trunks being provided also with suitable compartments for golf clothing. Sportsmen's trunks are not new, but they are now made in greater perfection than ever; trunks in which guns can be carried at their full length, without unshipping the stock, and with suitable compartments for the various items of the gunner's requisites, and with laces also for his hunting clothing. The opposite of this package, and perhaps the newest thing in men's trunks, is a trunk for trousers only, in which may be carried at full length and in perfect order, with a press board between each pair and its next neighbor, a dozen pairs.

There are made nowadays trunks especially for women's gowns, and trunks for women's bonnets; there being two kinds of these, in one of which the hats are pinned on forms, the hats in the other being pinned upon the inside of a crate-like contrivance, made of webbing, that fits into and fills the interior of the hat trunk. There are now made trunks for the carrying of women's waists and laces, and trunks especially for laundried wear. The newest trunks for women, probably, is one made especially for parasols and umbrellas in which these things can be securely placed and carried without injury.

Modern in the completeness of its adaptability to the use for which it is intended, is what is called a short-trip trunk, designed to be carried on a visit of a day or two. Short-trip trunks are made for men and for women, and there are also made short-trip trunks for two persons. A trunk of this sort has a compartment for a man's hat and also a compartment for a women's bonnet; and it has other suitable compartments for the separate belongings of each.

Steamer trunks have now long been used on land as well as in sea travel. Something designed for water or for land use as a bag is made of heavy canvas and trimmed and finished with leather. This bag is much like a mail bag in appearance except that it is shorter; that is, not so deep. This is used on steamers to carry overshoes and wraps in; and it is, perhaps, when emptied, hung up in the cabin and used there as a receptacle for things to be laundred. Bags of this sort are used more or less in yachting and boating, and perhaps long journeys where transportation facilities would be limited. Such bags are also used in trips into the woods and so on. Afloat or ashore the bag can be tossed about without injury to itself or anything else, and it does not, like a trunk, take up a fixed amount of space, but only the space actually required by bag and contents, whatever the contents may be, more or less.

Trunks are made for various special purposes; for the use of men travelling on business; as for example, there was made for an insurance man a trunk with a movable compartment section containing spaces for blanks and envelopes and so on, and for pens and ink, or whatever was required in his business. This made practically a completely stocked desk. Wherever this traveller stopped it was not necessary to take out of the trunk and transfer separately to a table the various things he required, but he simply lifted out from his trunk that portable desk and set that upon the table, thus getting in a moment everything that he needed, conveniently at hand and in its accustomed place.

Perhaps as unusual a special trunk as any that has been made was one built by a New York trunk maker in which to carry a parlor organ. This was for a singing evangelist who, travelling, carried his own instrument, with which he was familiar, and so that he might everywhere and anywhere be sure to have a suitable instrument at hand. In making long journeys on land and sea and shipping and transhipping the organ frequently, to isure its safe carriage, it would have often been necessary to box it, and as a securer and more economical method of transporting it there was built for it a trunk, and in this trunk the parlor organ went from point to point safely round the world.—Sun.

TO PREPARE FOR PARIS

WHAT TO READ BEFORE YOU GO TO THE FAIR.

How to Add Wonderfully to the Interest and Value of the Trip—One of the Best Methods of Cultivating the Memory.

"Are you going to the Paris Exposition?" asks Margaret E. Caldwell in the April St. Nicholas; and assuming that you are and that you are a girl, she gives you some useful hints.

All over the land, she says, young girls are beginning to plan a trip to the Paris Exposition. By means of tourists' clubs, with their low rates and monthly payments, many girls of small means, girls who earn their own living, will be able to go. To these, and especially to such of them as have traveled a little, a few suggestions may prove helpful.

Do your looking up and reading now, while you are at home and have the time. But if not used to solid reading, do not plunge boldly into a French history that goes back beyond the days of Charlmagne, and then feel sad and discouraged when you discover that you cannot remember the names and dates.

Read the story-books of travel. But read them intelligently. When you see in one something about "poor Marie Louise, whose history was one of life's riddles," if you do not know why her history was one of life's riddles look it up. Find out all that you can about her strange career.

When you read something about "Marie Antoinette's Swiss cottage," and the trouble that it caused, do you not feel interested to know what the trouble was, and why a Swiss cottage caused it? Then, about Marie Antoinette herself. Are you familiar enough with her story to make your visit to the Tuileries a double pleasure because you can, in fancy, people it, as you walk, with the gay throng who once made history there?

Unless you know the story of the people who made the history of these places, you are seeing only wood and stone; you are missing the best—the vital, breathing part, the life. Every girl who has clearly settled in her mind any facts of French history, who knows anything about the life-stories of France's famous people, or about the places where the history was made or the lives lived, will find that her knowledge has added wonderfully to her enjoyment of the trip.

And now for another suggestion. Cultivate the habit of observation. If you are weak in this, begin to-day to develop your powers. Many persons came back from the World's Fair at Chicago with their minds all a confused jumble. Ask them what they saw, and they would invariably reply, "Oh, I saw so much that I really can't remember any one thing." The objects that they saw made on their brains no more lasting impression than on the retina of their eyes. They knew that they "had a lovely time," and often were "dreadfully tired," and that their "hotel was bad," and, apparently, that was nearly all that they did know. Not being used to observing, they had seen so much that they were not able to assimilate anything. Many people go through picture galleries in the same blind way. They see so many pictures that no single one impresses them sufficiently to take its place on "memory's wall." Make up your mind that you will notice well. Make up your mind that you will remember the best of what you see.

The girl who goes to the Paris Exposition leaving no one behind for whose benefit she is sight-seeing, is poor indeed. Surely each of you has some one to whom you wish to write, to whom you wish to describe your trip so well that it will be her trip, too. If you have such a friend, and if you think of her when you see anything that specially interests you, and if you say, "Now I will tell her about this—she will enjoy it," you have found the best method of cultivating the memory.

Not What She Expected.

A young lady of the city who is somewhat noted for her coquetry was talking a few days ago to one of her numerous beaus.

"Oh," she said, in a most pitiful tone of voice, "nobody loves me."

As she paused for reply the young man said with that tenderness which always appeals to the feminine heart:

"I am quite sure that somebody does love you."

Her face brightened very perceptibly as she said with a great deal of interest:

"I wonder who on earth it can be. Do you know?"

"Oh, yes," he replied. "God and your mother."—Memphis Scimitar.

Owned It All.

John I. Blair in his earlier days owned a western railroad along the route of which he established a series of lunchrooms at which employes of the road were to be charged 50 cents and all passengers 75 cents. Mr. Blair once dined at one of these places, and concluding his meal, laid down a half-dollar. "Hold on!" cried the cashier, "you don't belong to this road." "I know that," replied Mr. Blair, "the road belongs to me."

Anti-Climax.

"My proudest boast," declared the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "is that I was one of the men behind the guns!"

"How many miles behind?" piped a voice from the gallery.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

He's Quite Different From the One in Markham's Poem.

He was an intelligent-looking man, well dressed, clean shaven, and seemed to be quite at home amid the handsome surroundings of the hotel in which the reporter met him. That he had had champagne for dinner was apparent in the sparkle of his eye and the superfluency of his speech. The clerk had told the reporter he was a prominent Illinois farmer, and might be a good party to interview.

"Do I," he said when he had settled for a talk, "look like I had the emptiness of ages in my face?"

The reporter did not reply, because he thought the man was going on with his remarks.

"I ask you, do I?" he repeated.

The reporter hastened to assure him that as far as he could see he did not.

"Do I seem to be bearing on my back the burden of the world?"

"You carry it very lightly if you do," smiled the reporter.

"Would you say that I was dead to rapture and despair, a thing that grieves not and that never hopes?"

"Not unless I was a liar," ventured the reporter.

"Would you think that anybody had loosened and let down my jaw?"

The reporter thought that perhaps the champagne might have done so, but he didn't say it. He merely shook his head.

"And has anybody slanted back my brow, that you can notice?" the man went on.

"Not in the least."

"Or has anybody's breath blown out the light within my brain?"

"Never a blow," said the reporter.

"Do I strike you as stolid and stunned, a brother of the ox?"

"Anything but that," admitted the reporter. "But why are you asking me all these questions?"

"I'll tell you. I raised on my farm in Illinois last year 10,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of oats, 40,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 head of cattle, to say nothing of other stuff and stock, and I'm just back from a European trip. Now, what I want to know is if Markham knew what he was talking about when he wrote "The Man With the Hoe."—Washington Star.

One Wife Surely Enough.

Margherita Arlina Hamm, traveler and author, called when in China upon the wife, or rather the wives of a great mandarin. Her visit partook of the nature of a festival, so novel was the experience to the Chinese women, whose lives are passed almost entirely within the walls of the yamen. They examined her clothing and were partly astonished at it. They were shocked by her shoes, and especially by the fact that her feet were not confined by bindings.

Finally one of them said, through the interpreter: "You can walk and run just as well as a man?"

"Why, certainly."

"You can ride a pony as well as a man?"

"Of course."

"Then you must be as strong as most men."

"Yes, I think I am."

"You wouldn't let a man beat you, not even your husband, would you?"

"Not at all."

The Chinese woman paused, laughed and then said: "Now I understand why foreigners never take more than one wife. They are afraid to."—New England Magazine.

Training Canaries.

In the canary-breeding establishments of Germany only the male birds are valued, because the females never sing. The method of training the birds to sing is to put them in a room where there is an automatic whistle, which they all strive to imitate. The breeder listens to the efforts of the birds, and picks out the most apt pupils which are then placed in another room for further instructions. These are the best singers, and ultimately fetch high prices. The less gifted birds are sorted into second and third quality, and are sold, while those which show no vocal powers are destroyed. German canaries are exported to all parts of Europe, to America, and even to Australia, and command higher prices than those bred in other lands because they are the best singers, for among breeders of other nations more attention is given to form and color, comparatively little care being taken to cultivate song.

A Masterly Stratagem.

Two gunners, one a young Irishman unaccustomed to handling a fowling piece, the other a sharpshooter, were in quest of ducks in the marshes just south of Marcus Hook. They had floated their decoys and were patiently awaiting the coming of the game when, on a sudden impulse, the disciple of the shamrock put gun to shoulder and fired both barrels into the midst of the floating flock of mimic ducks. In answer to an expostulation from his companion the offender replied:

"It's yureself that hoz no sagacity at all. Faith, when th' birds see what a d— bad shot I am they'll think you're no betther, an' it's a boatload ov ducks we'll be afther takin' home, d'ye moind?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Of all classes in America, it is the women who are most rabid in their zeal for reform. During the last thirty years there has been scarcely a belief, a custom or a prejudice which they have not trampled under foot on their noisy march to victory.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Jos. J. Kelley
732 SECOND ST., S.W.
COR. H STREET,
FINE WINES, LIQUORS, & CIGARS

THE---* Shoreham
15th and H Sts., n. w.
JOHN T. DEVINE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COCHRAN-HOTEL,
14th and K Sts., n. w
Strictly First-Class Meals

The--:- Fredonia,
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
AMERICAN PLAN. EUROPEAN PLAN
1321-1323 H Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
WASHINGTON DANENHOWER, PROPRIETOR.

Hotel NORMANDIE,
HOTELS.
BALTIMORE.

The Stafford
EUROPEAN PLAN: ROOMS ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AND UPWARDS:
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF:
EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
SITUATED ON WASHINGTON PLACE, AT THE POINT OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE PART OF THE CITY, CONVENIENT TO DEPOTS, THEATRES AND BUSINESS CENTERS.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.
JAMES P. A. O'CONNOR, MANAGER
Baltimore, Md.

W. Calvin Chase,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
—AND—
Notary Public
Practices in all the Courts in Virginia and the District of Columbia.
Office 1109 I Street, n. w.
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL RAILROAD AND Steamboat Ticket Office;
The Richmond Transfer Co. and Baggage Express,
Office: 901 Main St., Richmond, Va.
Tickets to all principal points in America and Europe. Rates same as at depots. Passengers and baggage called for and baggage checked to destination. Pleasure carriages for hire.
A. W. ARMER, Pres.

Found the Ring.

An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vanass, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had "rough house" for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobbler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

ATTENTION! LADIES!

HAIR RESTORER

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m ao cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.
1545 4th Street Northwest.
Agency at THE BEE Office.

Only one man,
in washington gives
12 cabinet "ze Phos
and a
Crayon Portrait for $5.00
PRICE, ARTIST, PHOTOGRAPH
723 Seventh Street, N. W.

PISO'S CURE FOR
TWENTY FIVE CENTS
Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best
Cough Medicine.
If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.
CONSUMPTION

No Chance There.

In a recent consular report the late Consul-General Gowdy sends from Yokohama a copy of his reply to an inquiry from a resident of New York relative to opportunities of employment in Japan. Inasmuch as Mr. Gowdy has, he says, frequent occasion to comunicate this information to parties in the United States, the letter is given below. It reads:

"There are more young men here seeking clerical and official places than there are positions to be filled. Every issue of the English daily newspapers contains notices from young men seeking positions, many of them claiming experience in bookkeeping or the silk or curio trade, and the ability to speak and write French, German, &c. There is no chance whatever to obtain positions under the Imperial Government, for the tendency in official circles is to discharge foreigners as fast as practicable and fill their places with Japanese. Every year finds an increasing number of young Japanese who have been educated abroad coming home and seeking positions, and it is, of course, the natural and inevitable thing that they should fill the places in their own government. I would not recommend Americans to come to this country unless they have secured employment in advance."

Moreover, the Japanese are accustomed to work very hard for a little money, and they have a power of application that the ordinary American does not possess.

Railway Sleepers.

The great convenience to the traveling public furnished by the elaborate sleeping-car system of this country has always had the drawback that the charges for the service have been exorbitant. A bill was introduced in Congress a few days since aiming to correct this abuse, and to discriminate between the upper and lower berths in the matter of charges. The proposed measure provides that the lower berth shall not be charged for to exceed 50 cents per 100 miles, and the upper berth not to exced 25 cents per 100 miles, fixing a minimum rate, however, of $1.25 for the lower berth and $1.00 for the upper berth for any distance. A measure of this kind will have to overcome many difficulties before it finds a place in statutory requirements, and even then it will have to pass through the usual ordeal of a test of its constitutionality, which is becoming altogether too common. No one wants the Constitution violated, but if it conflicts with legislation that concerns the general welfare, have it changed. The Constitution was made for the people and the interests of the people are of far more importance than even the Constitution.

China's Throne.

The little revolution which one woman quietly effected in China recently bids fair to involve that badly misgoverned empire in serious consequences. The weak young fellow who as Emperor was nominally ruler was really under the complete control and direction of the Empress Dowager, and when his "voluntary" abdication was announced it was understood that he was simply removed. The change does not strike the Chinese favorably, though this seems to be a matter of little consequence. What is really portentious is the dissatisfaction of the Powers in the premises. It is felt that this dangerous woman must be restrained, and a practical suzerainty of China by the Powers, without dismemberment, is not an improbability.

In a movement looking to such an arrangement it is conceded that Germany would take the initiative, to be promptly followed by the other interested nations. Even China is opening her dull and sleepy eyes, and the effects of an injection of a little civilization will sooner or later be to leaven the whole sodden lump.

In New York city the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has 284 miles of track and last year carried on them 255,835,000 passengers, or about half the number carried on all the steam railways of the United States.

Canada only lacks 237 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland and is 300,000 square miles larger than the United States.

Signals have been sent by wireless telegraph through a suite of seven large rooms, the doors of which were closed. They were transmitted through a telegraph switchboard containing both dead and live wires.

An English commission is investigating automatic coupling of railway cars, as the number of deaths by the system now in use has been so great that a reform is demanded by the public.

Gen. Buller was in Canada with his regiment, the Sixtieth Rifles, in the early sixties, when Montreal and other cities were garrisoned by the Imperial troops.

Communication has been established between De Aar and Orange River, about seventy miles away, with the aid of kites and wireless telegraphy.

A western photographer advertises that he is adept in "taking exterior or interior views of houses, dogs and horses."

Fortune is seldom seen in company of a loafer.

The best crop of wild oats usually grows on the poorest soil.

DUNLIN & MARTIN CO

Hot Weather Needables

Refrigerators,
Water Coolers, and
Ice Cream Freezers.

Not only needables—but absolute necessities. And as you must have them summer after summer—it certainly pays to buy the reliable, satisfactory, economical kinds that last a lifetime, and pay for themselves many times in the ice they save.

"Monroe" Refrigerators.

Are porcelain lined. White and bright. Clean and easily cleaned. Porcelain all in one piece. No cracks for food to lodge in and decay. Perfectly dry air circulation Cantaloupe and onions may be kept in the upper compartment without affecting butter and milk in the lower. Wonderful ice savers.

"Eddy" Refrigerators.

Save enough ice and food in a single summer to pay for themselves The heat can't get in and the cold can't get ont. The zinc lining and slate stone shelves make dampness an impossibility. More than 500,000 in use.

Water Coolers & Stands

METAL, WOODEN, and NICKEL-PLATED COOLERS porcelain lined. FANCY STONE COOLERS.

"White Mountain" Ice Cream freezers

Freeze Cream and other delicacies in only 4 minutes. We have all sizes from 1 quart up.

15, 20 and 25 quarts, with fly wheel only, and also with galvanized iron platform.

Dulin and Martin

Successors to M. W. Beveridge,
China, Glass, Silver, &c.

1215 F St, & 1214 G St

Ice? Ice? Ice?

The American Ice Company proposes to furnish the citizens of Washington with the best quality of natural or manufactured ice, as they may elect, at most reasonable rates. A discount of 5 per cent, allowed on tickets for $5 and upward. Main office, 1437 Pennsylvania aveune, Cocoran Building. Stations; Ninth Street wharf, Tenth Street wharf, Fifteenth and E Streets northeast, Grace and Potomac Streets, Georgetown; 3108 Water St., 3056 K Street northwest, and Third Street wharf, southeast.

No Use For a Throne.

Napoleon Bonaparte is quoted in the April Centruy as saying to Dr. O'Meara at St. Helena:

"If I was in England now, and the French nation was to offer me the throne again, I would not accept of it, because if I was to do so I would be obliged to turn bourreau [executioner]. I would be obliged to cut off the heads of thousands to keep myself upon it, which would not be pleasing to me. Oceans of blood must be shed to keep me there. No; no; I have made enough of noise already in the world; perhaps more than any other man will make; perhaps too much. I am getting old, and only want retirement. What could I do in France? Alone, to set myself against all the powers of Europe. Madness!"

Ruskin's Comments on Victor Hugo.

"Did you ever read The Hunchback of Notre Dame? I believe it to be simply the most disgusting book ever written by man, and on the whole to have caused more brutality and evil than any other French writing with which I am acquainted. Belzac is sensual, but he is an artist of the highest touch, and a philosopher even in his sensuality. Eugene Sue paints virtue as well as vice. Dumas is absurd and useless, but interesting; Beranger blasphemous, but witty; George Sands immoral, but elegant. But for pure, dull, virtueless, stupid, deadly poison, read Victor Hugo."

In Japan handkerchiefs are made of paper, cords are twisted from it and imitations of cordova leather are skillfully contrived from it.

Kahki is the latest English shade in fashionable stationery.

USEMENTS.

The Event of the Season.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. OF THE

Washington High School
9th, 10th and 11th Divisions,
AT
ISRAEL C. M. E. CHURCH,
Corner 1st and B sts, (near the Capitol)
Friday, May 25, 1900, at 8 P. M.

Delightful Drama!
Beautiful Delsarte Exercises!
Fine Quartette!
Grand Chorus!
Mandolin Quartette!
Competative Drill!
High School Glee Club!

Tickets - 25c

STRAIGHTINE is no experiment, but a thoroughly reliable preparation. It has been successfully used by thousands in all portions of the country. We have hundreds of letters speaking in the highest terms of its merit, and every mail brings us fresh testimonials. Straightine is a highly perfumed pomade; it not only Straightens the Hair, but removes Dandruff, Keeps the Hair from Falling Out, cures Itching, Irritating Scalp Diseases, giving a rich, long and luxurious head of hair—so much to be desired. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. Price, 25 Cents a can at all drug stores, or sent by mail to any address on receipt of 30 Cents in stamps or silver. Address, NELSON M'F'G CO., Richmond, Va. Big Money for Agents. Write for Terms.

S. E Corner Fourth and N Street N W.,

HUMMER & Co.,

THE NEW STORE!

All Kinds Of Meats, Vegetables, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

HOLMES HOTEL
333 Virginia Avenue S. W.

European and American Plan.

The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the city.

Our Bar Attached....

The best wines, imported brandies. Fine old whiskies always on hand. Good Havana cigars.

Our rooms are large and airy in summer, and well heated in winter. Rooms with or without board. Single rooms 50 cents and $1.

James Ortway Holmes, Prop.

L. H. Harris,

DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN

Pure Drugs AND Chemicals

Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.

Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. & O. WEEK-END EXCURSIONS.

Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays for return on following Monday, at reduced rates from Washington to Charleston, Frederick, Annapolis Junction and intermediate points.

AGENTS FOR

Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia,

COLUMBIA CHALICE CO.,

salesroom and parlors,
McGILL BUILDING, 914 G St.,
Washington, D. C.

SCALP TREATMENT AND SHAMPOOING. FACE TREATMENT AND MANICURING.

MAMMARY soft rubber bust developers.

THE DELMO-KOONCE CAFE.

THE FINEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Dinners, Lunches, etc. Ice Cream of all flavors, by the plate, pint, quart and gallon.

1606 M st, Northwest.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

CLINTON COTTAGE,
1820 Atlantic Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.,

Under the management of Mr. E Murray, the experienced caterer o Washington, D. C., is now open for the season 1900.

The Cottage has been greatly improved and refitted with new carpets and additional furniture.

All first class help have been engaged for this season and the very best service will be afforded all guest who patronize the Clinton.

Clinton Cottage is splendidly located only two blocks from the ocean front.

The dining room has been newly fitted up and will be run separate from the cafe.

The cafe will be run on the European Plan.

Board by the week, day, or by meals, also ice cream and confectionaries for sale.

For terms, please address

Mr. E. Murray, Proprietor,
600 3rd st. s. w.,
Washington, D. C.

Etablished, 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,

331 Penn. Ave. n. w.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, stols, guns, mechanica tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing appeal.

Old gold and silver bought
Unredeemed pledges for sale

GASKIN & GAINES,

THE ACADEMY RESTURANT

Just around the corner Opposite Kann's
320 8th Street North West.

Wines, Liquors Cigars

Imported and Domestic.

Ldies' & Gentlemen's Cafe Upstairs
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN MARKET.

LEONARD BOTHERS,
Cor. 4th & N Streets, Northwest.

Green and Smoked Sausage, to sell at the exceeding low figure of 8¼c per lb., so come early and you won't be left.

Best Elgin Butter, 30c per pound.
Pure Butchers' Lard, 7¼ per pound.
Fresh Liver at 6½ Cents a pound.

A Full Line of Mince Meat, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Nuts, Candies, Cocoanut, & Jelly

C. M. BELL,

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER,

BISHOPS PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE

463-465 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENT,

"ARMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA UNSURPASSED FOR BREAD, BISCUIT AND PASTRY.

G. A. CAMPBELL MFG. CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For Good Health

Buy pure food that appeals to your appetite. . . .

OLD HOMESTEAD and GRANDMA'S

Breads baked by Boston Baking Co. fill the bill. These are the . . .

BEST BREADS IN TOWN.

For sale by your grocer. Look for our label to be sure you are getting the genuine article, as our brerd is imitated everywhere. . . . . .

Boston Baking Co.

119—129 First Street.
Foot of U. S. Capitol Grounds

"HECHT'S GREATER STORE.

Seventh street.

It is easy enough to figure out the cause of the maraculous growth of this Store, Such methods as are characteristic of this store must win—have won—trade. No other store in the world is as liberal—is more honest and straightforward. When a purchase is unsatisfactory it is made satisfactory or money returned. When you want wearables for yourself or family or household necessities and haven't the ready money Hechts will come to your rescue with their system of "charging," purchases which is a most splendid accomidation. Terms are made to suit the buyer in every instance and as long as you continue to pay your bills promptly;

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

Hecht & company
513-515, Seventh st.

LEE'S TAKE-OUT KINK

The only article ever manufactured that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfumed. Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Lee's Medicant Company.

S. HELLER, 720 7TH ST N.W.

ANY BUYER OUGHT TO BE SATISFIED

From this list of First-C[illegible]

PIANOS

WEBER, FISCHER, IVERS, & POND, ESTEY FRANKLIN & LUDWIG

Estey Organs

Sheet Music of all kinds at largest discounts.

Saunders & Stayman

1327 F St., Northwest, Washington, D. C.
15 W. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

"EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE"

PERCY S. FOSTER,
Manager of Washington Warerooms.

H. K. FULTON

LOAN OFFICE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c. MOMEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n, w., where he will be pleased to see his old riends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDES FOR SALE.

314 9th Street, Northwest.

THE PROGRESSIVE TAILORS,

B. APPLESTINE, Proprietor,

Fit Guaranteed. Popular Prices.
Work Called for and Delivered.
First-Class Work.

319 Pa., Ave., n. w.

Prescriptions a Specialty. Open Day & Night.

R. A. PLUMMER,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. 2nd and H Sts N. W.
Washington, D. C.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS

Upright and Square Piano.

On Easy Terms

Charles Stieff.

Stieff Piano Warerooms,
251 Eleventh Street, Northwest